

Bedinger-Dandridge Family

(See Inventory
File/Box List)

Papers, 1763-1957

Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., Va.

SEE SHELF LIST

3061 items & 28 vols.

2445 items & 122 vols. added,

7-31-55

10-3-57

2 items added, 2-23-59

11 items added, 8-6-63

(Entered in the National Union Catalogue of
Manuscripts as Danske (Bedinger) Dandridge
Papers)

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Papers, 1763-1957

Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., Va.

 SEE SHELF LIST

(Name changed from
Caroline Danske
(Bedinger) Dandridge
Papers, 6-1-71)

1 item added, 3-18-63
1 item added, 5-13-63
9 items added, 2-19-63
7467 items & 41 vols. added,
6-1-71

Bedinger-Dandridge Family. Papers.
Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., Va.

The Bedinger-Dandridge Family Papers from five family groups of marked literary ability cover nearly two centuries of history in Jefferson and Berkeley counties, W. Va., Kentucky, and New York and Maine. The Bedingers of Shepherdstown, W.Va., and of Lower Blue Licks, Ky., with the Stephen-Dandridge group of Martinsburg, W.Va., had many northern relatives among the Cornwall, King, Southgate, Bowne, Lawrence, and Mitchell families of Conn., Maine, and New York. The gene-

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alogy chart compiled in cataloging will clarify these relationships. Roughly the papers come from the following homes:

1. "Protumna" (built 1801), near Martinsburg, W. Va., home of Henry Bedinger, II and his family, inherited by his granddaughter, Mrs. Frank Peters.
2. "Altona," near Charlestown, W. Va., home of his daughter Elizabeth and her husband Braxton Davenport, and of Henry Bedinger Davenport (later of Clay, W. Va.)
3. "Falling Spring," home of Abel and Eliza-

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beth (Bedinger) Morgan, their daughter Olivia, and later Col. William Morgan.

4. "Popular Grove," home of their son Daniel and Mary (Lowery) Morgan, his wife, near Shepherdstown, W. Va. Carrie B. (Lawrence) Bedinger purchased this home in 1859, began to remodel it, and left it to her three children. One of them, Caroline Danske (Bedinger) Dandridge, who was called Danske, lived here, renaming it "Rose Brake," in 1885.
5. "Bedford" (built 1799-1801), home of Daniel

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Bedinger and his wife Sally (Rutherford)
Bedinger, was built on the old home site of
his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Henry Bedinger, I.
Henry Bedinger, III, inherited it and sold it
in 1842 to Edmund Jennings and Henrietta
(Bedinger) Lee (his sister). This house was
the home of the brothers, Dr. Daniel and
Edwin Grey Bedinger. Henry, III, continued to
live at Bedford until ca. 1853. The Lees
came there to live in 1857. It was burned
by Union troops under Gen. Hunter in 1864,
and never rebuilt. (See Genealogy Folder for

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details.)

6. Lower Blue Licks, Ky., home of Major George Michael Bedinger, and Anchorage, Ky., home of many of his descendants.
7. "Leeland (I)," home of Henrietta (Bedinger) and Edmund Jennings Lee, till 1857, when it burned and the family moved to "Bedford."
8. "Leeland (II)," their home after the Civil War.
9. "Cold Spring," home of Robert Lucas.
10. "Rion Hall," near Charlestown, W. Va., home of Wm. and Virginia (Bedinger) Lucas.

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11. "Flowing Spring," Berkeley Co., W. Va., home of Hon. Robert and Mary (Howe) Rutherford, parents of Mrs. Daniel (Sally Rutherford) Bedinger.
12. "Rockland," near Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va., home of Armistead T. M. Rust and his wife Eliza (Lilly) (Lawrence) Rust.
13. "Exeter," home of Gen. Geo. Rust and Maria Rust.
14. "Cedar Lawn," home of Betsy (Bedinger) and John Thornton Augustine Washington and their family. It was sold about 1857.

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15. "The Bower," built 1780-82, near Martinsburg, W. Va., home of Ann (Stephen) and her husband, Alexander Spottswood Dandridge and their descendant, Adam Stephen Dandridge. It burned in March, 1892.
16. Scarborough, Maine, home of the King and Southgate families of the early Federal period.
17. "Willow Bank," Flushing, Long Island, home of Mary (King) and John Watson Lawrence, parents of Caroline B. (Lawrence) Bedinger, grandparents of Danske, Henry, IV, and Mary

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Bedinger.

18. "Linden Hill," Flushing, Long Island, home of Mary (Bedinger) and John B. B. Mitchell, parents of Jack, Bedinger, ~~Harriet~~^{Edward}, and Nina Mitchell.
19. "Pelham's Priory, New Rochelle, N. Y., school attended by Carrie B. Lawrence (1844), Virginia Bedinger (1859), and ~~Caroline Danske Bedinger (1870-5)~~,"

The Danske Dandridge papers fall into four general classes. The first includes historical correspondence and material on

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Kentucky and on the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley collected while writing her histories of the Revolutionary period. The second covers her poems, reviews of them, literary correspondence with other poets and publishers, and the poems and prose of Danske's father, Henry Bedinger, III. The third group has four fragments of journals by Danske (1868-76 and 1899-1901), Henry, III (1830's), and Daniel Bedinger (1811). The fourth class includes much family and personal correspondence and a large collection of genealogies and memoirs

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used in writing a history of the Bedinger family.

The first published works of Danske Dandridge (Nov. 19, 1854-July 3, 1914) were her poems, Joy (1888), Rosebrake (1890), and Joy and Other Poems (new and enlarged), all issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Many poems appeared in magazines. "My Garden Day by Day," was published in serial form in The American Garden about 1890-91. This publication needs further clarification.

Her prose histories published by the

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Michie Co., Charlottesville, Va., included George Michael Bedinger (1909), Historic Shepherdstown (1910), and American Prisoners of the Revolution (1911).

Unpublished at her death, July 3, 1914, were two manuscripts: in finished form, The St. Clair Expedition of 1791; and in a very rough draft, The Bedingers of Old Shenandoah.

The Adam Stephen correspondence begins in 1763-64 and continues to 1777, dealing with cattle and hemp sales, the Lancaster, Pa., market for farm products of Berkeley Co., and

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pack and wagon transportation to Philadelphia,
Pa. (Over)

Excellent letters of the Revolutionary period by Abram Shepherd and his family (May 23, 1778-Dec. 28, 1780) are copies from the Lyman C. Draper MSS. of U. of Wis. They discuss American prisoners of the British, their exchange, salt and fur sales, trade and transportation of farm commodities, pay and morale of American soldiers, and high prices. The Revolutionary Army, including the Va. Line, is well described on Aug. 20, 1779, from Philadel-

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phia. Mecklenburg, Berkeley Co., Va., and Catfishes Camp, (Wheeling) Ohio Co., Va., are described through the letters dealing with trade with the frontier. Scarcity of gunpowder and inflated prices, together with the financial activities of Congress and general money policies, are reported. The shortage of supplies for the Continental Army was described in Feb., 1780. The arrival of the French Second Division, rumors of Washington's intentions, and size of the American Army continue to fill letters in the summer of 1780. These let-

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ters refer continually to skins and furs, cattle, and the money ratio. In Oct., 1780, the Virginia militia drew 132 men from Berkeley Co. into the Continental service. The treason of Benedict Arnold was described on Oct. 8, 1780. On Nov. 2, 1780, the British landing at Norfolk and reports of military activities in the South were noted, together with the beginning of the campaign for Charleston, S. C. On Nov. 3, 1780, Quebec's fall is told, together with more details of southern military movements at Charleston and Savannah. A rumor of

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Va. soldiers' bounties is detailed on Dec. 28,
1780.

A letter (contemp. copy) from Thos. Jefferson, June 21, 1780, describes the Va. frontier, militia, and trade with Ky. for lead and provisions.

From 1783 to 1790 Adam Stephen's business letters deal with flour and tobacco sent to Baltimore and Alexandria.

A group of early Federal letters from the North from the King, Southgate, Bowne, and Browne families (1790-1800's) picture social

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life in New York. Eliza Southgate writes from school at Medford and also shows social life about 1803 in N. Y. Letters from Me. and N. H. are followed by a number from Charleston, S. C., in 1809. Many Bowne and Southgate family letters continue through the 1840's.

The Bedinger letters begin on Sept. 9, 1781, when Henry Bedinger, II, business partner of Abram Shepherd, describes the landing of the French troops at Jamestown, Va., and the siege of Yorktown, Va. (over)

On Jan. 17, 1796, Daniel Bedinger criti-

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cizes Washington's attitude toward France. Henry Bedinger, II, Aug. 20, 1801, discusses holdings in the Northwest Territory, effect of tax laws on military lands, Washington and the Tories, and Gov. Wm. Claiborne of Miss. Territory. In 1804 a letter to Congressman Geo. M. Bedinger spoke of congressional plans to survey the remainder of the N. W. Territory. Threat of war with England is seen in 1807 by Congressman John Morrow. On Sept. 5, 1812, effect of Gen. Hull's surrender at Detroit is shown on Va. militia.

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A group of Bedinger letters, mostly social, parallels the Bowne letters of the 1840's. On Jan. 8, 1831, the arsenal at Harper's Ferry is discussed in the commission of Dr. Daniel Bedinger as paymaster. On Jan. 29, 1834, the burning of Revolutionary War records in Washington, D. C., during the War of 1812 is explained.

A group of literary papers about 1835 center around Henry Bedinger, III's anonymous critical contribution to the Southern Literary Messenger (Feb., 1835) concerning the policies

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of its publisher, Thos. Willis White, and a resulting literary quarrel with Philip Pendleton Cooke, Winchester, Va., which caused a challenge to a duel to be issued.

J. W. Smith, Staunton (?), Va., superintendant of the Episcopal Sunday School, gives a report of the Church's work for 1841, including the religious instruction of Negro slaves, comments on spiritual interests, and activities of the Ladies' Sewing Society.

~~In 1844 Caroline B. Lawrence writes a series of letters from Pelham's Priory (New~~

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Rochelle, N. Y.), a famous girls' school of that day. On ^{Lawrence} FEB. 3, 1846, Jane Parsons wrote to Caroline, giving an excellent description of Jacksonville, Fla., and of the treatment of domestic slaves there.

The congressional papers of Henry Bedinger, III (1845-49), begin in Feb., 1846, and refer to requests, claims for Revolutionary and War of 1812 services, appointments, the administration of Major John Symington of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the American Whig Society of Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J. Local

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Democratic Party elections in Winchester, Va., on Apr. 10, 1846, and prospects and plans of Whigs in the election of 1848 continue through the papers. On Feb. 22, 1848, Thos. Massee wrote to Bedinger concerning James Knox Polk and his Mexican policy. The attitude of the Whigs is discussed, and Jas. Buchanan is advocated for the Presidency. Bedinger writes to Wm. Marcy concerning denominational ceremonies among American soldiers in Mexico. Gov. Geo. Clinton of N. Y. writes of the Democratic Party in 1848. The Democratic Convention of 1848 is

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discussed by Henry Bedinger, III on May 14, 1848, with Levi Woodbury as his favorite candidate for President. Local Va. politics are mentioned, as are rivalries for Va. political offices between Democrats and Whigs, and the working of the Va. Spoils System. On Jan. 17, 1849, the address of the Southern delegation in Congress to their constituents on Slavery and its extension is referred to, as are the Whig role in Southern politics and the effect of the Wilmot Proviso on the South. A copy of this Southern report is included in the folder for 1849.

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The Congressional caucus of 69 Southern members, at the instigation of Alex. H. Stephens, appointed a committee of one member from each slave state to prepare a report giving all the facts with reference to the movements of anti-slavery men in the North. Evidently Stephens was named chairman of this committee of 15, which in turn named a sub-committee of 5 to draw up the report. John C. Calhoun, a member of the five, wanted the report to recommend "the resistance of the South to the Wilmot Proviso," but the final (See files of the New York Tribune)

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version left out the resistance clause. Calhoun was the author of the report, with the aid of Thomas Henry Bayly of Virginia; and they with William Rufus King of ^{Alabama} Georgia, voted for the report, while Charles Slaughter Morehead of Ky. and John Middleton Clayton of Delaware voted against it. Abraham Watkins Venable of North Carolina read the report to the caucus on Jan. 15, 1849. The committee of 15, which presented the report to the caucus, had split 8 to 7 in favor of the report, with the Whigs against it. Henry Bedinger, as a Va. Congressman, evidently retained Calhoun's original draft in his possession when he left Congress in 1849.

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for 1848. National and local Va. politics continue with Bedinger's defeat for Democratic nomination for Congress.

Many letters between Shepherdstown, Va., Flushing, Long Island, and Rockland, Loudoun Cty., Va., in the 1850's are social in character, one on Mar. 28, 1850, describing the life and customs of Shepherdstown and another in 1850 describing Bedford in the snow. Henry Bedinger wrote frequently to Mary Lawrence in Flushing. Bedinger's campaign for Congress in 1851 and financial hardships of lawyers in

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Jefferson County, Va., are related. A group of letters of inexact date in 1851 from Henry Bedinger, III give autobiographical data on finances, lack of legal education, and political interests. A letter from Cooper County, Missouri, July 28, 1851, from Lawrence Berry Washington, described an ocean voyage from California by way of Panama, gave a picture of Havana, Cuba, and discussed American filibustering and Spanish rule, and went on to tell about the Missouri frontier. He displayed great hostility to the abolition movement. On

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July 13, 1852, John W. Lawrence discussed the Catholic Democratic vote in New York in relation to Winfield Scott's candidacy for President

Family historical interests continue in Henry Bedinger Davenport's letter from Altona, Va., in 1854, regarding St. Clair's expedition of 1791.

The Copenhagen correspondence of Henry Bedinger, III begins with 1854 when he was serving as U. S. Consul (1853-1855) and continues, 1855 through 1858, when he served as Minister. A picture of Copenhagen and its

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royal court is given in the letters of Carrie B. (Lawrence) Bedinger to her mother. Mrs. Bedinger and her family returned to the U. S. in 1857, when Carrie Bedinger first decided to purchase a Va. farm home. Mrs. Lee's letters at this period picture Va. ante-bellum life. Henry III's letters to his family continue in 1857 from Copenhagen, giving his opinion of President Buchanan and the Danish court. He writes from Sweden and Norway in 1857 describing a trip through Gottenburg, Germany, Christiana, Sweden, and Lille Hammer, Norway.

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A letter from Clarke County, Va., in 1858 by --- Fauntleroy describes (1) the panic of 1857, (2) the fight in Congress over the Le-compton Constitution, and (3) the effects of the Kansas question and "black" Republicans and Democrats. He also comments on the U. S. consular service in 1858 and Pres. Buchanan's policies in regard to the diplomatic corps. A letter of Mar. 16, 1858, from Jas. P. Schaffner tells of Pres. Buchanan's sponsoring of the Kansas Bill and the Democratic Party's shake-up over this bill. Later in April, 1858, he writes

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of diplomatic aspirations and appointments of Southerners.

Bedinger's business with the U. S. consul at Elsinore over seizure of American ships by the British and with Liverpool and Hamburg consuls are shown in letters of 1858. Henry Bedinger, III's letters to his family in 1858 contain much casual description of Copenhagen.

On Sept. 24, 1858, Henry Bedinger, III describes a plantation dinner at "Bedford" given by Mrs. Lee. Letters from Va. & Geo. R. Bedinger appear at this time. Letters and

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resolutions (of sympathy) at the death of Henry Bedinger, III are numerous. The first letters from the U. of Va. begin in 1858-9 from Geo. R. Bedinger and relate to scholastic matters.

The Civil War letters of this collection are notable, as they continue between Va. and N. Y. across the lines of the armies, and are often written in the midst of military operations. Geo. Rust Bedinger, Captain, 33rd Va. Volunteer Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, writes a number of letters describing soldier life, hardships, and fighting at Martinsburg in 1861,

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at Fredericksburg, Dec. 23, 1862, at Camp Winder, at the second Battle of Winchester, June 16, 1863, and at Chancellorsville, May 14, 1863. Virginia Bedinger writes, on July 27, 1861, to Mrs. Carrie Bedinger describing the first Battle of Manassas, and later, in April, 1862, she relates the search of "Bedford" by Union troops for arms and its master, E. J. Lee. Virginia Bedinger's letters in 1862-63 complain of high prices. The John W. Lawrence letters from N. Y. in 1860, 1861, 1862, give glimpses of Northern opinion about secession,

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emancipation, and war. A remarkable letter from "Poplar Grove," June 22, 1862, by Carrie (Lawrence) Bedinger on her return from Long Island describes the depredations at her house, at friends' homes, and at "Bedford" by Federal troops. This she found after her return journey through the Union lines and across the Potomac with the help of friends in Hagerstown, Md. These pictures of civil life under military occupation are excellent. Mrs. Bedinger expresses her view of the impossibility of reunion.

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Serena Catherine Dandridge of "The Bower", near Martinsburg, Va., received two short letters from Brig. Gen. Richard Brooke Garnett, June 21 and 25, 1863. Garnett's Brigade, Pickett's Division, is on the way to Gettysburg, where Garnett is killed on July 3, 1863. Garnett described an injury to his leg by the kick of a horse and said that he was barely able to sit up and could not yet ride his horse [he was a very ill man]. His comments, though short, are good on Lee's plans and on orders to Confederate troops to commit no depredations in Pennsylvania. In the Charles Pickett Papers, Virginia
(Over)

The N. Y. letters of the 1860's are social and personal in character. On June 12, 1865, Emmy Lawrence describes Barnum's Museum with its star, General Tom Thumb.

Harry Lee writes to his cousin [Danske] between the years 1865 and 1870, as a student at Washington and Lee, speaking of General Lee's invitation to tea, college life, and Lee's hours at the college.

An excellent description of the battle-field at Gettysburg, Pa., on Dec. 27, 1865, is given Mrs. Carrie B. Bedinger by Samuel Weaver,

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caretaker.

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The Danske Dandridge Papers begin with letters from her mother, Carrie, in 1866 to Danske at school in Shepherdstown and at Charlottesville, Piedmont Female Institute, in 1867-69. Many school friends' letters are included. The report of the Commission of the Episcopal Church of the Valley of Va. reflects Danske's joining this church. The early family letters of Henry Bedinger, IV from Shenandoah Valley Academy and from the U. of Va. are included, and Danske's letters from Pelham's

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Priory in the 1870's. The letters of Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee to Mrs. H. B. (Virginia, or Diddie, Bedinger) Michie form a long social and personal correspondence from the Civil War to the 1890's. The letters of Mrs. John B. B. (Mary, or Minnie, Bedinger) Mitchell also contain much family and personal material from 1870 to the 1900's. Henry Bedinger, IV, an Episcopal Rector, and his wife Ada wrote many family letters from the North till the early 1900's. Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell's family from Flushing, Long Island, continued correspondence,

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family and financial, till Danske Dandridge's death in 1914. After 1877 many letters deal with the management of "Poplar Grove," "Rose Brake," Shepherdstown, W. Va. Serena Catherine Dandridge (Violet) writes extensively to her parents, Danske and Adam Stephen Dandridge, and the letters of cousin Nina Mitchell to the family begin in the 1890's and continue throughout the papers. Cures, prescriptions, and watering places are scattered through the papers after 1877.

Danske Dandridge carried on a voluminous

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literary correspondence from 1887 to 1914. Literary friends' letters from the North and papers dealing with the publication of her poems contain much original poetry. On Dec. 14, 1885, a friend described to Danske the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. Margaretta Lippincott, of Philadelphia (1862-1910), a student at the Pa. Academy of Fine Arts whose specialty was flower painting, wrote many letters to Danske criticizing and encouraging her poetical work and discussing literary figures. During 1884-5 and later

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Olive Bogart, a northern cousin, wrote Danske letters on poetry. "Auntie" Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee wrote on Mar. 2, 1885, to Virginia (Bedinger) Michie that Danske had changed the name "Poplar Grove" to "Rose Brake."

A notable literary correspondence is carried on with Wm. Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent (Brooklyn, N. Y.) who publishes many of Danske's poems.

A letter of Nov. 23, 1886, gave Danske advice as to how to get poetry published and to establish a literary reputation. References

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to the Sydney Lanier family are frequent in these letters; one of the sons (Charles ?) was living at "Rose Brake" in 1890. Letters from the Lanier sons to Danske came in July, 1892, in Aug. and Dec., 1893, and in Apr., 1894.

Many literary periodicals of the eighties are mentioned. John Esten Cooke, "The Priory," writes Danske on Mar. 4, 1886, of his literary labors. Letters from Minnie (Mary Bedinger) Mitchell on Mar. 21, and Dec. 18, 1886, give news of Danske's poems and literary magazines of the North, including Scribner's Magazine.

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Scattered through the papers are many letters from Adam Stephen Dandridge, husband of Danske.

On Sept. 16, 1886, Charles Beard, phrenologist, reported on the structure of Danske's head.

In 1887 references begin to the political career of Adam Stephen Dandridge in the Democratic Party. R. P. Chess writes on June 30, 1887, on the working of the caucus system in W. Va., commenting on political methods in elections of Bosses Johnson Newton Camden (U. S. Senator, 1881-1887, W. Va.) and John Edward

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Kenna. The influence of the Standard Oil Co. in W. Va. politics is noted. A. S. Dandridge becomes a member of W. Va. House of Representatives in 1890, and ultimately its Speaker. In 1891 many letters on W. Va. political subjects, such as the State University, the World's Fair appropriations, and J. N. Camden, are sent to Stephen Dandridge, who advocates a state experimental station at Storer College for Negroes, Harper's Ferry, W. Va. U. S. Senator Chas. Faulkner also is a correspondent of A. S. Dandridge.

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Many letters deal with publication in 1888 by G. P. Putnam's Sons of "Joy." Efforts to establish her literary reputation are seen in Danske's letters from Edmund C. Stedman (1887, 1889, 1891), Oliver Wendell Holmes (1888, 1890), John Greenleaf Whittier (1888, 1891), and Thos. W. Higginson (Jan., 1891).

On Mar. 14, 1888, Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell gives a graphic description of the Great Snow Storm of 1888 in N. Y.

John Eliot Bowen succeeds Wm. H. Ward as editor of The Independent and as correspondent

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with Danske on literary matters in Sept., 1888.
Helen, B. Campbell writes (1888) from Lexington, Va., relative to the paralysis of Margaret (Junkin) Preston. Many letters appear in the late '80's from Emma Armstrong of Front Royal, Va.

On Sept. 30, 1888, W. T. M. Barbe, Parkersburg, W. Va., writes about his article, "Something about Danske Dandridge," in the "next" number of the University Athenaeum (U. of W. Va.)

May 31, 1889, has a letter from R. McMechin of Red Cliff, Colo., to Edmund Lee on

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the genealogy of the Rutherfords, including Robt. Rutherford. On Mar. 9, 1891, Mildred Mathes wrote from Memphis, Tenn., concerning the Dandridge family line. From 1890 a growing interest in family genealogy appears in the papers.

A correspondence with Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell Univ., editor of The American Garden, begins on Jan. 7, 1890, when an article by Danske on gardening was accepted. In this magazine appears the serial, "My Garden Day by Day," reflecting Danske's interest in horti-

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culture and the planting of the garden at "Rose Brake" in the 1880's. The Rural Publishing Co. prints many garden articles by Danske. Liberty Hyde Bailey's retirement from The American Garden and the Rural Publishing Co. are noted on June 10, 1891.

On Oct. 17, 1890, Putnam's publishes Danske's second volume of poems, "Rose Brake," which is dedicated to Wm. Hayes Ward.

John Esten Cooke was the subject of a letter on Dec. 18, 1890, from Miss Mildred, Rutherford of Athens, Ga..

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On Nov. 13, 1890, when Danske becomes an honorary member of the Women's Literary Club of Baltimore, Md., a correspondence with the Maryland poetess Lizette Woodworth Reese begins. Miss Reese writes on Apr. 11, 1891, of her own efforts to sell her poetry. Mr. Dandridge is spoken of as a candidate for governor of Va.

Letters from nurseries in 1890-92 concern gardens and shrubbery.

Mary B. Mitchell of "Linden Hill," Long Island, writes on Mar. 16, 1892, of the burning

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of the historic Dandridge home, "The Bower." She described on Dec. 3 & 19, 1893, the effects of the panic of 1893 in N. Y. From Crested Butte, Colo., Geo. W. McCoy on Aug. 9, 1894, speaks of the western mines closing because of the panic of 1893. The McCoy letters describe gold mining and western scenery in Colo. in 1894.

Mrs. Mitchell writes a description of Warm Springs, Va., on Aug. 25, 1895. Her many years of correspondence give a picture of social life in Flushing, Long Island.

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Many family letters concern the birth of Danske's second daughter, Dorothea Spottswood, in Jan., 1896. Sorrow at the death of her son, Stephen Hawks Dandridge (1879-Jan. 11, 1897) while at the Univ. of Va., is reflected in many letters.

Andrew Long letters from London (1900, 1902) include comments on the Rutherford genealogy and Danske's poetry. Correspondence with Poet Madison Cawein, Louisville, Ky., comes in 1901, 1902, and 1903, while garden requests appear from as far as New Zealand.

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On Dec. 20, 1904, Henry Bedinger, IV comments on the Civil War history of the family, particularly the record of Capt. George Rust Bedinger. E. A. Moore of Lexington, Va., sends on Aug. 25, 1905, the roster of the Rockbridge Artillery Co. of the C. S. A. Army, including the name of Adam Stephen Dandridge.

About 1906 references begin on Shetland pony breeding.

In 1907 material again appears on Rutherford genealogy.

Nina Mitchell, daughter of Mary (Bedinger)

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Mitchell of Long Island, sent Danske material on the Bedinger family of Alsace in 1907. Many letters from relatives come in 1907 in answer to Danske's requests for family manuscripts and records. On Apr. 20, 1908, a copy of the will of Henry Bedinger, I is secured from Winchester, Va. Correspondence with Reuben G. Thwaites, Univ. of Wis., begins in 1908 and describes the famous Draper MSS. containing much Revolutionary and early Federal material on the Va. and Ky. Bedingers which Mrs. Dandridge later has copied. Mr. Thwaites advises

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Danske about historical writing and publishing on Nov. 30, 1908. From the research of Mrs. Dandridge three books come in rapid succession between 1909-1911, and until her death in 1914 she has many requests from all over the eastern U. S. for these volumes based on family history.

On June 3, 1911, W. A. Miller of Washington, D. C., writes of Richard Simmons and Revolutionary Shepherdstown. In 1911 there is also a large correspondence with Washington and Richmond concerning the book, St. Clair's Expedition of 1791, including the role of Col.

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Wm. Oldham. In Jan., 1912, Henry Bedinger Davenport of Clay, W. Va., gives Revolutionary material.

Among the undated letters are many from Mary (King) Lawrence of N. Y. to Carrie B. Bedinger before 1869 and also to Danske. Other members of the Lawrence family are also included. From Japan, Geo. Rust Bedinger, II, son of Henry IV, and father of Henry V, writes of family matters. A group of miscellaneous letters from Carrie B. (Lawrence) Bedinger are also without dates.

A letter of Oct. 3, 1848, from Philip Pendleton Cooke, Millwood, Winchester, Va., is written to Henry Bedinger, III. In 1896 Violet Dandridge writes to Stephen Hawks Dandridge contrasting the views of N. Y. and Va. on the campaign of 1896 made by Wm. J. Bryan against Wm. McKinley.

On Sept. 29 (n. d., n. p.) Harry Bedinger, IV writes to A. S. Dandridge describing in detail the character of Danske Dandridge (a letter presumably 1888-1895).

The journal of Danske Dandridge as a

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school girl is fragmentary but contains material on her life at Mrs. Meade's Piedmont Female Institute at Charlottesville, Va., about 1867-69. The fragment dated Oct. 8-10, 1876, has Danske's own analysis of her person, and disposition, and of her relatives just before her marriage in 1877.

Mrs. Dandridge secures a calendar of Bedinger papers in the Draper MSS. and then has copied many letters. These copies included George Michael Bedinger biographical material and reminiscences from Ky., the military service

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of Hugh Stephenson's Rifle Company, 12th Va. Volunteers, and G. M. Bedinger's experiences in the Revolutionary Indian campaigns in Ky. There are also records of the Arthur St. Clair and Anthony Wayne expeditions in the 1790's. Biographical material on St. Clair, Gen. Adam Stephen, ^(over) and Capt. John Holden is collected, Boonesboro of 1779 is described, and also Williamson's Expedition to the Muskingum in 1781. The Lower Blue Licks, Ky., home of G. M. Bedinger, is described. James Rumsey's experiment with the steamboat in 1786 on the Potomac

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River at Shepherdstown, W. Va., is recorded. The Wabash Expedition of 1786 and Logan's of the same year are described. Listed also are Revolutionary Land Bounty claims in the Northwest Territory. A large amount of material concerns Indian fighting in Ky. After the Revolution G. M. Bedinger surveyed Ky. bounty lands and explored the Green and Cumberland rivers, making five trips into this wilderness.

Geo. M. Bedinger also relates the condition of American prisoners of the British, including his brother Daniel. His campaign

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speech of May 25, 1829, while running for Congress, reviewed his record, discussed internal improvements, and gave his views on slavery, freed Negroes, and the settlement of Liberia. MS. A 1-76 gives a biography of Geo. M. Bedinger, including the Battle of Piscattaway, N. J., March 1, 1777.

The General Evan Shelby papers (1758-1765) give French and Indian War material and his muster roll. (Copies of Bedinger Papers in Draper MSS.).

The legal papers of Danske Dandridge (1752-1914) cover land deed^s from Berkeley and

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Jefferson counties, W. Va., especially of Adam Stephen of Martinsburg. Agreements of the Bedingers for surveys of military bounty lands, bonds of indebtedness, and copies of the wills of Magdalene Bedinger (Jan. 23, 1797) and Van Swearingens (1791), are followed by many documents on the military record of G. M. Bedinger in the 12th Va. Volunteers, Revolutionary War.

The Carrie B. (Lawrence) Bedinger papers contain an inventory of her household furnishings (1850) and documents of guardianship for her children (1867). The estate of Danske

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Dandridge (1910) is based on her mother's property set up in a trust in 1877.

The will (June 10, 1793) of Isaac Stryder shows an interesting disposition of many Negro slaves.

In the genealogy folder is a floor plan of a house, "**Poplar Grove**," in Danske's handwriting. A manuscript, "Memories," by Matilda N. (Berry) Butler in 1903 gives an excellent picture of "Bedford," the Bedingers at home, Henry Bedinger, III, and Va. social life in the first half of the nineteenth

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century. Supplementing this is a copy of another fine manuscript by Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell, written in 1894, on the family of her parents, Carrie B. (Lawrence) and Henry Bedinger, III, their life in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1853-57, and at "Willow Bank," Long Island, 1857-58. The account of Henry Bedinger, III's death is excellent. Carrie's purchase of "Poplar Grove" and life there in 1859 includes an excellent description of "Poplar Grove." These two manuscripts and the description of the families in the genealogy

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miscellaneous pamphlets on history and social themes. James Rumsey's work on the steamboat is noted in two pamphlets. The most notable volume is the original of Capt. Hugh Stevenson's "Book," Jan. 1, 1776, Camp Roxbury, Mass., with signatures of many of his men.

Other ~~Box 2 of~~ volumes ~~contains~~ the journal of Daniel Bedinger, Oct. 31, 1811-Mar. 24, 1812, on a journey to the Gulf of Mexico with Dr. Seth Bellfield Foster (married Daniel's daughter Margaret in 1808). Beginning by stage-coach to Pittsburg, by boat to the Mississippi

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and of the Chas. Wilkes "Exploring" Expedition to the Antarctic and the Pacific Ocean. Through 1846-47 social and personal letters continue. On Jan. 11, 1847, Carrie discusses for Sister Mary the character and courtship of "Mr. Bedinger of Va." Henry, III relates in vivid detail a dream to Carrie while courting her. The MS. on local history gives data on Adam Stephen and Dr. Seth B. Foster.

Under the ~~Volumes~~, ~~Box 1~~, are compositions of Dorothea Dandridge, cash and household books of Danske, Miss Kate Dandridge's hymn book, and

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Carrie Lawrence's letters from Pelham's Priory (1844) and Washington, D. C., give excellent description of a Congressman's family in 1844-1847. President and Mrs. Jas. Knox Polk give a New Year's reception at the White House on Jan. 1, 1846, which Carrie describes to her grandmother. Much social activity is related, as well as a session of the House on Feb. 9. An excellent description of the U. S. Patent Office on Dec. 13, 1845, by Carrie gives details of museum specimens, speaks of botanist and artist Alfred T. Agate (died Jan., 1846),

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counties, W. Va., occur here and in the genealogy section which have not been listed.

Henry III's journal is described and portions of it scattered through this typed MS. A description of Pelham's Priory and the Boltons who ran it is included.

One excellent set of letters from the Lawrence family and Carrie (Lawrence) Bedinger has been copied from sources not included under Danske's letters and papers. Danske described the Lawrence, Southgate, and Bowne families of "Willow Bank," Long Island, and Scarboro, Me.

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Revolution~~ary~~ to the Civil War. Notable personalities referred to are Mrs. Edmund Jennings (Henrietta Bedinger) Lee, Mrs. Abel (Elizabeth Bedinger) Morgan and her daughter Olivia of "Falling Springs," Daniel Morgan of "Popular Grove," Susan Peyton (Bedinger) Ellsworth and her school, Dr. Seth Bellfield Foster, Dr. Daniel Bedinger, Edwin Grey Bedinger, Henry Bedinger, II of "Protumna" and his family, and Mrs. John Thornton Augustine (Betsey Bedinger) Washington of "Cedar Lawn" and her family. Many names of Jefferson and Berkeley

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An obituary clipping (n. d., n. p.) of Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell throws light on her biography and literary ability.

Miscellaneous poem clippings include Henry Bedinger, III and Margaretta Lippincott.

The compositions of Danske Dandridge also contain much Geo. M. Bedinger and Revolutionary War material.

An unpublished book, The Bedingers of Old Shenandoah,* is in very rough form. This is a gold mine of genealogy and family history, giving a vivid picture of Va. life from the

*[This is filed as "Henry Bedinger and Old Bedford
with material of the second addition.]

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Press. A description of the barbecue and celebration on his return in Nov., 1858, are given. A clipping on Madison Julius Cawein occurs dated June 1, 1911. A literary review by Andrew Long in the London Daily News (Oct. 18, ----) and many notices of "Joy" and "Rose Brake" are included.

The death-bed scene of Stephen Hawks Dandridge in 1897 was recounted in a clipping.

Biographical clippings on Danske Dandridge occur in the Magazine of Poetry and the Boston Times Democrat (1900).

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by Carrie B. Bedinger.

Among the clippings are many numbers on local history and personalities from the Shepherdstown Register. Miscellaneous clippings deal with the political career of Adam Stephen Dandridge. Many miscellaneous clippings contain Danske Dandridge's poetry, or reviews of her works.

A notable group of clippings contain early biographical material and tributes in the obituaries of Henry Bedinger, III, from the Shepherdstown Spirit of Jefferson and The Free

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chart made in cataloguing should be read before any extended work is done on this collection.

A short genealogy of the Rufus King family, relatives of the Lawrences of N. Y., is given. Geo. Wm. Ranson's biography of Geo. M. Bedinger for the Carlyle (Ky.) Mercury, in 1881, has been copied. A fragment lists the family of John Thornton Augustine Washington and his wife Betsy (Bedinger) Washington. Records of the Hedges family from the state archives (Apr. 25, 1906, Charleston, W. Va.) of the Thos. Turner family, the John Heim family, Ky., the Wm.

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Oldham family, the Pickett family, Va., the West family, England, the origin of the Bedinger family, the Thomas Hite family, Berkeley Co., Va., the Briscoe family of Md. and Va., the Chapline family, Va., the Morgan family, Berkeley Co., Va., and the Kentucky Bedingers are all filed under genealogy. The Adam Stephen-Spottswood-Dandridge family has full genealogical data to 1891.

Among the compositions of Danske Dandridge and Henry Bedinger, III are many ^{mss.} of original poems listed in the autograph section of

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the catalogue. Notable is the collection of fragments from a journal by Henry Bedinger, III in the 1830's, including much of his poetry and many comments on social life in Shepherds-town and Jefferson Co., Va. Copies of a Revolutionary song for Stevenson's Rifles by Henry Bedinger, II are included.

Danske Dandridge's unpublished manuscript on St. Clair's Campaign of 1791 is complete.

Among the box of compositions of Danske Dandridge and others are the ms. "A Terrible Fright," a story of adventure, and reference

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notes for her Historic Shepherdstown. A ms. journal, Aug., 1899-1901, contains much nature and garden description, comment on local history, and opinions of a miscellaneous social and literary character. Under miscellany are fragments of poems, historical notes, an address on the Farmer's Alliance, and a ms., "The Cossack Celebration at Shepherdstown, Jefferson Col., Va., July 28, 1814." A fragmentary piece of a memoir by Adam Stephen Dandridge on Gen. Robt. E. Lee is included here.

Bills and receipts (1758-1790) center

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around household accounts with General Adam Stephen, accounts due him, and accounts of Henry Bedinger, I about 1770. The accounts and business papers of Wm. Lucas and Henry Bedinger, III, law partners in Charlestown, W. Va., in 1840, the legal accounts of Henry Bedinger, III, his accounts as minister to Denmark (1853-58), the accounts of the legation at Copenhagen, 1857, and the accounts and papers of Mrs. Carrie B. Bedinger, Sept., 1859-1867 are among the early MSS. C. W. Andrews, Episcopal minister, has accounts with Mrs. Carrie Bedinger for

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Negro hire.

From 1870-1890's Mrs. A. S. Dandridge's household accounts are listed, and papers relate to her business transactions with Mitchell & Co., Commission Merchants, who handled her N. Y. property inherited from her grandfather, J. W. Lawrence. Medical, dress-maker, and farm supply accounts are filed, 1900-12. Orders for her books as well as book and publishing accounts for her works are numerous. An interesting inventory of the estate of Geo. Rust Bedinger (killed July 3, 1863) was made

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River, and by barge to New Orleans, it is an excellent travel diary. Near Little Prairie, Catahoula Parish, La., violent earthquakes begin on Dec. 16, 1811, tremors lasting five days. Vivid descriptions of this event with its effects on the river and the countryside are given. Comments on Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and the lower Miss. River are followed by travel on the Gulf Coast, early 1812, from Bayou St. John to Mobile, Ala. Daniel Bedinger returned through North Carolina (Salem) and Virginia.

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A copy of Danske's first poems, Joy and Other Poems (1888) is included in Box 2 of Volumes. Genealogy notes are listed in a ledger. A scrapbook of clippings contains two original pencil sketches. Henry Bedinger, III's was made in 1852, and a descriptive letter accompanies it. Margaretta Lippincott's was dated Apr. 2, 1883.

Printed material and miscellaneous covers poetry, press notices of books, family wills, old receipts, literary and musical programs, historical pamphlets, proof of the book Histor-

ic Shepherdstown, and a speech of Henry Bedinger III in the House on Feb. 16, 1849, from the Congressional Record.

The mass of mss. from books, published and unpublished, make this a very complicated collection. Many mss. appear to be identical, but have minor variations. Many conflicting dates occur. The original letters and printed materials are more reliable than memoirs or later estimates. It should be noted that Edmund Jennings Lee is often referred to as Edm. I. Lee, perhaps by mistake or perhaps by older

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writing of the initial J. His father, Edm. J. Lee, was Clerk of the District Court of Washington, D. C., 1828, and lived in Alexandria, Va.

References:

1. American Garden (1873-91). See Union List of Periodicals (2 Edt., N. Y., 1943) p.144
2. Atkinson, Geo. W., and Gibbens, Alvaro. Prominent Men of West Virginia (Wheeling, 1890). See Daniel Bedinger Lucas, pp. 575-83; John E. Kenna, pp. 302-03; Johnson N. Camden, p. 193.

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3. So. Literary Messenger

"Editorial Remarks," I, No. 6, Feb., 1835,
p. 321.

"Shepherdstown," Ibid., p. 324.

"Larry Lyle," I, No. 7, Mar., 1835, p. 387.

4. War of the Rebellion. Official Records.

Series I, Vol. 27, Serial 44, p. 530.

Capt. Geo. R. Bedinger's death.

5. "Henry Bedinger [III]," Lamb's Biographical
Cyclopedia, I. 247.

6. "Danske Dandridge," Who's Who in America,
1914 (Sept.).

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7. "John Watson Lawrence," Biog. Dict. of American Congress, p. 1209. Here also are references to the other members of the Lawrence family of Flushing, Long Island, who were in Congress.

The principal correspondents in this collection are listed on the following cards.

Allen, James Lane
Ames, Charles H.
Arthur, T. S. & Son
Ashley, Kate Lee
Bailey, L. H.
Bedinger, Daniel
Bedinger, Geo. M.
Bedinger, Henry, II
Bedinger, Henry, III
Blackwell, Alice S.
Bowen, John Eliot
Brown, Wm. Gay, Jr.
Bulley, Arthur K.
Campbell, Lewis D.

Cawein, Madison Julius
Chalmers, Joseph Wm.
Chapin, Lou V.
Claflin, John
Clark, Imogen
Connor, Robert D. W.
Cooke, John Esten
Cooke, Philip Pendleton
Cornwall, Henry Bedinger
Craighill, Wm. Price
Dandridge, Adam S., Sr. &
Jr.
Dillan, John J.
Dorman, Edward D.
Epping, J. P. M.

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Faulkner, Charles J.

Ford, Worthington C.

Gardner, L. H.

Garrison, Theodosia

Gilder, Joseph B.

Gilder, Richard W.

Giltner, Leigh G.

Guiney, Louise I.

Hagner, Alex. B. [?]

Hansen, C.

Harrison, Hall

Hartley, Wm. [?] B.

Henkle, D. G.

Hibben, John Grier

Higginson, Thos. W.

Hitchcock, Fred. Hills

Holmes, Oliver W.

Howells, Mildred

Hunt, Gaillard

Jameson, John Franklin

Jefferson, Thomas

Jennings, J. Hennen

Kellogg, Alice M.

Kennedy, John P.

Lang, Andrew

Langley, Sameul P.

Lanier, Charles D.

Lanier, Sidney, Jr.

Lawrence, John W.

Lee, Susan P.

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Lewis, Virgil A.

Libby, Edgar H.

Lillard, John F. B.

Lucas, Daniel B.

Lucas, Robert

McDonald, James R.

Magruder, Julia

Malthy, Wm. J.

Mason, James M.

Mason, John Y.

Meehan, Joseph

Mitchell, Silas W.

Morgan, Miles F.

Morrow, John

Moulton, Louise C.

Wyckoff, Wm. Cornelius

Neale, Walter

Nelson, Wm., Jr.

O'Donnell, Jessie F.

Orr, James Lawrence

Parsons, Samuel

Picard, Samuel Thomas

Pierson, Joseph W.

Plimpton, George A.

Poole, Fanny H. R.

Portman-Dalton, Georgiana

T.

Prentiss, George L.

● Rainals, H. T. A.

● Randolph, B.

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Reese, Lizette Woodworth	Thwaites, Reuben G.
Ridgely, Eliza	Townsend, John W.
Robins, Edward	Trent, Wm. Peterfield
Rothschild, W. D.	Tucker, Beverley
Shirley, Moses Gage	VonSiebold, Baron Alex
Sioussat, St. George L.	Ward, Susan Hayes
Sladen, ?, Douglas	Ward, Wm. Hayes
Smith, Frank P.	Webster, Eliz. J.
Stedman, Edmund C.	Wheeler, Henry N.
Stephen, Adam	White, Gleeson
Stiles, W. A.	Whittier, John G.
Strother, David H.	Wilson, Charles B.
Taber, Stephen	Wilson, Rufus R.
Thompson, Slason	Wilson, Wm. L.
Thruston, Rogers C. B.	Wright, Joseph A.

The 1957 addition to the C. D. B. Dandridge papers contains 2445 items and 122 vols., chiefly dealing with the family of Adam Stephen and Danske (Bedinger) Dandridge and their children, Serena Katherine (Violet), Stephen Hawks, and Dorothea Spottswood Dandridge. The Dandridge family at "The Bower," Martinsburg, W. Va., are represented by letters of Mrs. Serena Catherine (Pendleton) Dandridge and her daughter Serena Katherine, "Miss Kate." The latter, the oldest

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sister of A. S. Dandridge, was housekeeper at "Poplar Grove" while Danske Dandridge for many years sought health from March to October in various sanitariums, water cures, hospitals, and resorts. The correspondence of this group gives insight into Virginia country life and the personalities of this family, dealing with all sorts of social topics, including the Y. M. C. A..

The first letters of the addition begin in 1842 in New York with the correspondence of

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Carrie Bowne (Lawrence) Bedinger. After her marriage in 1847 to Henry Bedinger III, she goes to Denmark, where various notables in Copenhagen write to her on social and business concerns. Included here is a lottery ticket signed by George Washington in 1768 which is sent to Carrie as a memento. The business accounts of Henry Bedinger III as American Minister to Denmark include a letter by U. S. Comptroller William Medill in 1857.

After Carrie's return to the United States,

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Henry Bedinger wrote an excellent letter on Feb. 15, 1857, giving an amusing view of his career and describing a party he gave in Copenhagen at which Danish royalty were entertained (Typed copy from a copy by Danske Dandridge in C. B. L. Bedinger's scrapbook).

Included here is the rough draft by Henry Bedinger III of the treaty he negotiated for the U. S. with Denmark in early 1857, settling the disputed sound dues. This was ratified in Jan., 1858, by the U. S. Senate and President

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Buchanan (See 61st Congress, 2nd Session, 1909-1910; Senate Documents, Vol. 47, Treaties and Conventions, 1776-1909, Vol. 1, 373, 380.) Henry Bedinger was appointed chargé d'affairs on May 24, 1853, and minister resident on June 29, 1854. He resigned Aug. 10, 1858.

Carrie Bedinger's papers from the 1860's include a report on Jan. 18, 1861, to George Rust Bedinger on opinion about civil war and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. C. W. Andrews and J. W. Lawrence write, the latter

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referring to hard times in 1865. Adam Stephen Dandridge writes to a friend in May, 1865, telling of the feeling of a Confederate soldier faced with farm life after four years of war. Carrie Bedinger's increasing illness is reflected in her letters to Danske in 1867 and 1868 before her death in 1869. Young Danske seeks employment as a writer in 1870 with the periodical Young America.

Olive Bogart and John Lawrence write to Danske from New York. A brief engagement is

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broken in 1876 by Danske, who was interested in Francis Greene of Staunton, Va. Edmund Jennings and Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee also correspond with Danske Bedinger. Her young aunt Fannie (Lawrence) Carter begins to write in 1879, and her letters appear till 1912. Sister Virginia (Bedinger) Michie of Charlottesville also writes of family matters for many years.

After Danske's marriage to Adam Stephen Dandridge on May 3, 1877, the long family correspondence begins. In search of health which she

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never seems to have found, Danske's letters back to Virginia speak much of resorts, shopping and visiting in Baltimore, the Sidney Lanier family after 1879, and Washington, D. C. Much incidental biographical detail is contained in these letters.

Also writing to Danske is her sister, Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell of Flushing, N. Y., and her brother Harry Bedinger IV, an Episcopal Rector living in the North. Mrs. Mitchell reveals that Danske had, among other afflictions, malaria.

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A notable letter of June 25, 1883, from Minnie, gives a glimpse of Danske's ambition for her family. Mrs. Mitchell's relations with Danske were not always smooth, as her letters and Danske's show. Short notes from John ~~Fulton~~ Berrien Mitchell, his son J. F. B. Mitchell, Jr. (Jack), and daughter Nina are also contained in the papers.

From 1883 Danske was absorbed in publishing her writings, and in the 1880's and 1890's many details on publishing with McClure's,

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Lippincott's, Godey's, Dr. Ward of the Independent, and Putnam's, etc., fill Danske's letters. In 1887 she visited her sister Minnie, describing calls on N. Y. publishers to secure backing for a book of poems, New York social life, and a quarrel with Minnie Mitchell. Mrs. Mitchell had just published "A Woman's Recollections of Antietam" in Battles and Leaders of the Civil War (II, 686-695). Some feeling of rivalry existed between the two sisters.

Adam Stephen Dandridge described John

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Aglionby (See Aglionby Papers) on Sept. 17, 1886. It is at this time he begins selling the cyclone fanning mill and finally goes into the farm machinery business. Adam Stephen Dandridge, a lay reader in the Protestant Episcopal Church, becomes a member of the West Virginia Legislature in 1891.

Danske's friendship with the Laniers is reflected in the years 1890-1892, when Sidney, Jr., and Charles D. Lanier visit "Poplar Grove." Her portrait was published in Literary Portraits,

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June 23, 1888 (p. 67). From this time the papers contain many literary correspondents.

Daughter Violet goes to school at "Old-fields," Glencoe, Md., in 1894. In 1896 a series of letters from Stephen Hawks Dandridge at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, is terminated with his death early in 1897. It was in Jan., 1896, that Danske's daughter, Dorothea Spottswood Dandridge, was born. Violet takes a position in Washington.

Miss Nina Mitchell on Sept. 2, 1899, gives

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an interesting description of the American campaign in the Philippines, during which her brother Jack was wounded.

The years 1900-1902 contain details of Violet Dandridge's breakdown. Dr. John K. Mitchell and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell (descendents of John Kearsley of Shepherdstown) write to the family, and Violet spends some time with Aunt Fannie (Lawrence) Carter.

Mrs. Dandridge at this time was turning from poetry to historical prose. The transition

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comes in the manuscript Heroes of the Vendee. She had become the friend of the Baltimore poetess, Elizabeth Woodward Reese, in the 1890's. She also began interest in family genealogy which resulted in her later books.

Violet's letters, 1902-1912, are a reflection of her work in Washington, D. C., and Cambridge, Mass., as an illustrator for Hubert Lyman Clark, noted zoologist.

An interesting letter of Fannie (Lawrence) Carter on July 5, 1906-07, gives a glimpse of

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the women of the Lawrence-Bowne, King-Southgate
family.

Danske publishes in 1907 "My Garden Day
by Day" in Floral Life. Her correspondence
includes papers from Richard H. Adair of
Parkersburg, W. Va.; George Rust Bedinger II,
from Japan where he is teaching; Walter Malone
of Tenn.; and John Jay Curtis of Washington,
D. C. These letters comment on literature, as
do Mrs. Dandridge's of this period.

On Sept. 25, 1907, Olivia Morgan Bedinger

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of Bakersfield, California, writes a long letter of much interest on Bedinger family history. She relates the adventures of the famous diary of Daniel Bedinger of a trip down the Mississippi River in 1811 and gives the relationship of Marian Franklin of Chillicothe, Ohio, to Henry Bedinger II (See Marian Franklin copies of Bedinger letters elsewhere in these papers; also, the original Daniel Bedinger diary).

On May 25, 1908, Henry Bedinger Davenport of Clay, W. Va., sends old Henry Bedinger II

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papers to be copied. Miss Bittinger of Sewickley, Pa., also writes, ca. 1908-09, of the early German antecedents of the Bedingers. Marion Scott Franklin writes from Chillicothe, Ohio, in Jan., 1909, on Shepherdstown and family history.

Many letters of this period reflect literary, historical, and publishing interests. They come from Charles Henry Hall of Cornell, John S. Patton, Boyd Faulkner, John Franklin Jameson, Charles J. Faulkner, Elizabeth H. Hancock, A. B.

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Faust, Charles H. Ambler, James William Cheney,
H. R. Mcdlwaine, John T. Latane, Weir Mitchell,
R. C. Ballard Thurston, Aaron Randall, S. Gor-
don Smythe, Charles R. Lingley, Charles F.
Langworthy, Hubert Lyman Clark, et al. A notable
series is from Matthew Page Andrews II of Balti-
more, Md., with comments on publishing and his
work on the history of Maryland.

The papers contain many letters about old
Shepherdstown, and families such as the Oldhams,
Randalls, Morrows, Kuykendalls, Metcalfs,

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Rutherfords, Rosses, et al. Cousins write about old Shepherdstown from all over the U. S. Mary Johnston commented on the writing of historical novels on Oct. 6, 1911, referring in particular to her The Long Roll.

In spite of increasing financial stress and physical illness, Danske continued her historical interests. Philip Alexander Bruce, Steven B. Ayres, Charles M. Burton, and Omar Decker, write on historical subjects. With her physical collapse in 1912 promotion of her books

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ceases. She died in 1914.

The remaining portion of the papers belong to Serena Katherine (Violet). They center on her interest in the Swedenborgian Church, its publications, and its members.

The undated letters, according to writers, are in the following folders: Danske Dandridge, Adam Stephen Dandridge, Violet (Serena Katherine Dandridge), and Miss Kate and Serena Catherine (Pendleton) Dandridge. These include letters by Mrs. Dandridge to John Burroughs and Andrew

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Lang. A miscellaneous folder has letters from Henry Bedinger IV, Mary (Bedinger) and Nina Mitchell, J. B. F. Mitchell, Jr., the Laniers, Va. cousins, and Swedenborgian friends, et al.

The 1957 addition to the Danske Dandridge papers contains many journals, typed copies of letters, notebooks, manuscripts of books and poems, and scrapbooks, not only pertaining to Mrs. Dandridge, but covering almost two centuries of her family and Virginia history. Mrs. Dandridge made strenuous efforts to collect all the

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available letters and documents concerning her ancestors, particularly those of the Revolutionary and Early Federal periods. As most of her copies of these early papers were made over fifty years ago, it is doubtful that many of the originals are now in existence among the scattered members of her family. Copied into notebooks, journals, and scrapbooks by hand and later typed in manuscript form, these papers form an interesting and valuable contribution. Because of the confused state in which the manu-

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scripts were received, it has not been possible to reconstruct them exactly as Mrs. Dandridge planned them. Changed page numberings and shiftings of pages had been made by Mrs. Dandridge herself, another factor adding to the confusion. Hence there are gaps in the papers and the page numbering has been arbitrary on the part of the cataloguer.

What emerges is an impressive panorama of the Revolutionary War and the Early Republic. Migration to and settlement of Ohio and Kentucky

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are accompanied by the scramble for Western Bounty Lands, speculation in military certificates, and military affairs in the Old Northwest. French and British relations with the U. S. in the 1790's form the backdrop for the emerging drama of party politics, Federalist and Republican. Jefferson County, Va., is formed and ardent local political fights develop. From Pittsburg and Ohio come comments on the War of 1812, and family connections in the West. The papers reveal many aspects of the

struggle of the veterans of the Revolutionary War for pensions and arrears in pay.

All these themes revolve around the careers and families of the Bedinger brothers: Henry II of "Protumna;" George Michael of Lower Blue Licks, Ky.; Daniel of Norfolk and "Bedford;" Solomon of Norfolk; and Jacob of Shepherdstown.

Mrs. Dandridge evidently planned three books on three of these brothers: George Michael (published), Henry II, and Daniel (unpublished). She kept notebook copies of their letters, had

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many typed copies made, and finally wrote rough
drafts of manuscript books. The manuscript of
the published book, George Michael Bedinger A
Kentucky Pioneer, is very incomplete. The two
unpublished manuscripts are much fuller: Henry
Bedinger and Old Shepherdstown and Henry
Bedinger and Old Bedford.

In addition to these manuscripts are letter
collections, often but not always duplicated
in the works on the three brothers. These let-
ter copies are the Henry Bedinger Davenport

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copies, the "old" Henry Bedinger II copies, the Marion Franklin copies, miscellaneous copies, and the Amelia Wooford copies. Mrs. Dandridge has saved in these letters a vast segment of Potomac River Valley history, with many references to the role of its early families, the Swearingens, the Bedingers, the Shepherds, the Morgans, the Rutherfords, the Worthingtons, the Washingtons, et al. Box 28

The Davenport copies are made from letters of the Henry Bedinger II family saved by daughter

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Elizabeth, wife of Braxton Davenport of "Altona."
Her son and grandson, both Henry Bedinger Davenports, loaned Mrs. Dandridge these papers, which contain 246 letters as reconstructed. They were not typed in precise chronological order.

The Davenport copies begin in 1796-97 with letters by brother Solomon, a merchant in Norfolk, Va., to brother Henry Bedinger II. The flour trade of the Potomac Valley with Alexandria, Georgetown, and Norfolk is described in these papers. France and the British West

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Indies are possible markets, and concern is revealed at the fluctuating prices of commodities such as flour, whisky, corn, and brandy. On Oct. 10, 1797, a note is given of the fever raging in Norfolk, Va. Paralleling the Solomon Bedinger letters are those by Daniel Bedinger beginning in July, 1797, and continuing till 1813. Daniel Bedinger, a very ardent Jeffersonian Republican, is in the customs service and Navy Yard at Norfolk under a Federalist administration. Many of his letters till his death in

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1818 will be much more querulous and partisan than those of the other brothers. He begins in 1797 with the exposure of the conspiracy of Senator William Blount of Tenn. with the British Minister to attack Spanish Florida through the back country of the U. S. These letters are violently pro-French and anti-British, a fact easily understood when the cruelties suffered by Henry II and Daniel as British prisoners during the Revolutionary War are taken into account. Solomon Bedinger adds further details

of Blount's conspiracy, fearing that "Tories" will charge the whole "Republican" Party with this conspiracy. The letters reveal much of Virginia social life and customs, and the intense interest in that day in Virginian and western land prices. Joshua Barney sails from Norfolk, commanding a French Naval Squadron bound for Jamaica, in Aug., 1797. The expulsion of Senator Blount from the Senate also brings comment, as well as the recall of James Monroe as U. S. Minister to France. Daniel caustically

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writes of "our fraudulent neutrality" on Aug. 22, 1797, and refers to the Algerines forcing us to buy peace. British ships have been off the Chesapeake trying to blockade Barney and the French. The question of Daniel's promotion to Collector of the Port of Norfolk occupies much attention. He comments on Sept. 12, 1797, on the Yellow Fever raging in Norfolk. He is uncertain about remaining in Norfolk, because he believes we will have war with France. His letters are a running commentary on U. S. rela-

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tions with France. (See also Daniel's letters in the Henry Bedinger II copies.)

Western lands are important to the Bedingers, who received large grants in Ky. and Ohio for Revolutionary services. From Berkeley Co. come the leaders of the Ohio Republican group. Thomas Worthington migrates to the Scioto Country and Massieville, later Chillicothe, Ohio, from Shepherdstown, Va., about 1796.

(Three Ohio governors migrated from Berkeley Co.: Edward Tiffin, Thomas Worthington, and Robert Lucas.)

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General Daniel Morgan receives caustic comment in regard to orders issued when a Negro slave insurrection seemed possible in 1797. Morgan, a "vindictive scoundrel" and a "braggart," had insulted Gen. William Darke (pp. 17 & 18). Daniel Bedinger gives an account of the terrible yellow fever epidemic in Norfolk on Oct. 3, 1797. Otway Byrd is the successful candidate for Collector at Norfolk, and Daniel Bedinger decides to move back to Shepherdstown, as he sees no hope for rising under Federalist President John Adams, who is called "King John."

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Deep antipathy between Federalists and Republicans is displayed, as the Democratic Party begins to coalesce. Land prices, Federalists, naval affairs in 1797, an unsuccessful royalist conspiracy in France occupy the attention of the brothers. On Nov. 21, 1797, Daniel comments on the activities of George Michael Bedinger in Ky., and speaks of his character. Impressment of American seamen in Hampton Roads is described on Dec. 12, 1797.

In 1798 the shameful conduct of John Adams to James Monroe and hope for Monroe's vindica-

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tion receive comment. (Monroe, recalled in order to send C. C. Pinckney as minister to France, wrote a pamphlet publishing his correspondence with John Adams. Fierce feelings of the day are revealed. He was at once elected governor of Virginia.) Impending disaster in our relations with France is reflected in this era of the Directory. (Great damage by the French to American neutral shipping resulted from Jay's Treaty.) As early as Feb. 18, 1796, Daniel Bedinger had commented on what would happen to French relations because of this

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treaty with Great Britain. He believes George Washington worse for the country than Benedict Arnold. (See Bedinger copies.) Daniel believes the "mad dictators" of public affairs are bringing the country to ruin. He moves his family to Shepherdstown and builds "Bedford" about 1799. Here an 1813 letter by Daniel is inserted in which he castigates Charles Washington Goldsborough, a Federalist chief clerk of the Navy under a Jeffersonian regime. The letters of Daniel are good on both national and Virginia politics and government.

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The second group of letters, papers dealing with the old Northwest Territory and early Ohio, begin (p. 30) on Mar. 20, 1798, with Thomas Worthington's letter to Henry Bedinger. Worthington, on the way West to Ohio, describes travel to Marietta, states he is going to Chillicothe as a surveyor. He finds dissatisfaction in the western country with the "General" government. On May 8, 1798, he writes from the early settlement at Chillicothe, where Major Samuel Finley of Berkeley Co. also has settled. Wyandot Indians and rapid growth are noted, as

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well as large land holdings by Daniel and Henry Bedinger. Worthington tells of the formation of a new state, Ohio. Governor Arthur St. Clair; Col. Nathaniel Massie (1763-1813), who surveyed the first settlement in the Va. military district of Ohio in 1791 and who laid out Chillicothe; the establishment of the court system of Ohio; elections in Ross County for the legislature; antipathy to "aristocrats": all these are reviewed in Worthington's letters. The first Territorial Assembly is organized. Edward Tiffin and Samuel Finley are elected to this

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assembly (Thomas Worthington at Chillicothe was
leader of the Jeffersonians; St. Clair at
Marietta and Cincinnati, the Federalists). In
1800 came national land law alterations and
a land office is opened at Chillicothe. Worth-
ington becomes Register of his Land Office.
As statehood nears, comment is made on the
"improprieties" of "this old man's conduct,"
as Republican opposition to Governor St. Clair
increases. The great rejoicing at Chillicothe
when Thomas Jefferson is elected President is
contrasted to the gloom at Marietta. The let-

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ters by Worthington stop in 1802. 80X28

The third group in the Davenport copies are letters by Sally Bedinger, 1812-1835, to Henry and Rachel Bedinger of "Protumna," Va., and are interesting social epistles written as Sally visited in Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chillicothe. Accounts of balls in Washington by Stephen Decatur and by Col. Gale of the U. S. Marines, in 1820, are followed by a description of the duel between Commodore Barron and Stephen Decatur and the resulting funeral of Decatur. Fashions, parties, the death of

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Maria (Bedinger) Miller, the life of a marine officer's family, Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell (1798-1858) of Shepherdstown and Philadelphia, and the completion of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal in 1829: these are accompanied by mention of the consecration of William Meade as a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church and of Sally Bedinger's ride on the horse-cars from Ellicott's Mills to Baltimore, thus describing the rails, carriages, and horses of the early Baltimore and Ohio R. R. in 1830. Again in 1835, Sally writes from Baltimore of a

train ride, sometimes pulled by horses and sometimes using steam power.

The fourth group in the Davenport copies is the Swearingen letters. Nancy Bedinger of "Protumna" married James Strode Swearingen about 1811. Her letters to her parents picture army life in the War of 1812 and later her home in Chillicothe, Ohio. (Her husband is credited with having superintended the construction of Fort Dearborn, later Chicago.) James S. Swearingen was a captain in the Quartermaster's Corps in the Northern Army, a division of the U. S. Army serving on the Canadian border.

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Nancy writes from Fort Mifflin, June 4, 1812, of a visit to Dolly Madison in Washington, and also records styles, carpeting, etc. At Pittsburg in 1813 Nancy describes social life and mentions army affairs. With 1814 comes the British campaign on the Great Lakes and the fall of Fort Niagara. Pittsburg sees the militia - the Pittsburg Blues - assemble to go to the aid of Erie, Pa. British prisoners taken by Oliver H. Perry are sent to Pittsburg, where preparations must be made to receive them. The American soldiers ill at Detroit are forwarded

medical supplies. The 26th Infantry and Gen. W. H. Harrison lose many supplies. Nancy comments on the great waste by the North-western Army. Social life at Pittsburg is high-lighted by a visit from Gen. Harrison. Comment continues on the war and the movements of Gen. Lewis Cass of the 27th Infantry.

By Apr., 1814, Nancy has arrived in Chillicothe, Ohio, where she gives a lively account of social life, visitors, lack of servants, Thomas Worthington, western travel in Ky., and war news of the burning of Washington by the

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British, a "disgrace" in our history. On Oct. 19, 1823, she reviews the dreadful state of Ky. politics, where murder and general depravity accompany the anti-relief movement. Much of this is blamed on Dr. Horace Holley, President of Transylvania University (whose liberal Unitarian religious views finally caused his resignation in 1827.). She speaks on July 15, 1827, of the death of Thomas Worthington in New York and the great funeral at Chillicothe.

Again in Oct., 1827, Nancy reviews the ignorant, uncouth country people of Ohio, a

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"land of drunkards." She describes briefly Kenyon College in 1829 as she speaks of the education of her children. Jacksonian rabble is coming into power in Ohio, where she reports buying up of votes in 1829. The Spoils System rewarding corrupt politicians was causing much disorder in the Post Office Department. Education of her daughters concerns Mrs. Swearingen, and she contrasts education in the 1790's and the 1820's. In 1829, the publication of the letters of Thomas Jefferson by his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, arouses much opposi-

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tion because they are considered blasphemous. Mrs. Swearingen believes this publication to be "unfortunate." By 1832 the temper of the times under the "weak, passionate old man," Andrew Jackson, is seen reflected in Congress whose violence is condemned.

Concluding this group are a Henry Bedinger II letter ca. 1812 and a few miscellaneous ones by Nancy Swearingen.

The fifth group of Davenport copies is from George Michael Bedinger to Henry Bedinger II, 1811-1842. Details are given on land claims

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in Ky., George Michael's business ventures, his family, and his hopes for a Revolutionary pension. On Sept. 4, 1825, he describes Henry Clay, who is going to call on the Bedingers on the way East. George Michael gives details of the Abram and Sallie (Bedinger) Morgan family on Apr. 28, 1833. In recalling his Revolutionary War record the beginning of hostilities in Va. is described. Jacob Bedinger, William Darke, St. Clair's army, James Rumsey and his steamboat (in detail), Jacksonian politics, the anti-Masonic movement, Van Buren, and Daniel Webster's

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visit to the Western country are all described to Henry Bedinger II. Land claims, family details, and William Henry Harrison's Ky. friends are followed by comments on Whig Party policies and the aftermath of Jackson's administration.

The sixth group of Davenport letters is by Elizabeth Bedinger who married Braxton Davenport ca. 1831. She too was one of the "visiting" daughters of Henry Bedinger II. The papers are social in content, telling of friends, visitors, deaths, etc., in Philadelphia and Washington. Braxton Davenport, writing in the 1830's, gives

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family news and discusses Revolutionary War certificates. Edmund J. Lee letters, 1833-1840, are brief excerpts on family affairs.

The last of the letters are miscellaneous in character, coming from Sally Bedinger, who makes note of travel to Chillicothe; Maria (Bedinger) Miller; and Henry Bedinger Davenport in 1854 to his sister Frances (Bedinger) Gibson, describing Ky. social life, horse racing, and fairs. The Davenport copies end with the will of Henry Bedinger II, disposing of land in Ohio and Va. and slaves in Berkeley Co., Va.

The second large division of copies of letters is that of Henry Bedinger II. He was a very able man with great influence on his younger brothers and his own family. Mrs. Dandridge collected these letters from many sources; and though the manuscript is somewhat rough in character, it reflects and adds to the material of the Davenport copies. The copies are not chronological and it has been impossible to straighten them out as they were originally.

Henry Bedinger II, living near Shepherdstown, was elected to the Va. Assembly in 1793.

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The first letters copied are to his wife Rachel (Strode) Bedinger from Richmond and describe the life of an Assemblyman. Comment is made on the French refugees from the West Indies in Norfolk, amendment of the Va. militia law, and appointments. His letter of Mar. 25, 1792, from Philadelphia tells of the wind-up of army business after St. Clair's disastrous expedition in the Northwest. The earliest letter in these copies, dated 1781 from Ky., was written to Henry Bedinger II by John Swann (pp. 5-6).

Daniel Bedinger letters are not copied in

chronological order in this manuscript. They are unusually interesting. The first, dated Apr. 10, 1796, begins the war news (French vs. British) which he sends back to Henry II. Here he describes an unsuccessful attack on the French West Indies by a British squadron.

A break in the manuscript here indicates another beginning, with the copying seemingly haphazard. A 1794 Ky. letter is followed by an 1802 Daniel Bedinger one. Col. Edward Lucas (later Superintendent at the Harper's Ferry Arsenal) writes in 1831 from Richmond stating

the opposition of Jeffersonian Democrats to many Jacksonian policies. The disrupting influence of "Clay-ites," the popularity of John C. Calhoun, and the politics underlying the Treaty with the Porte are reviewed. Lucas finds nullification popular south of Jamestown, but holds it to be a "blot" on Southern characters.

In 1810-1811, Henry Bedinger II travelled to Ky. and Ohio to attend to his extensive holdings in Western Lands. This trip he describes to his wife, mentioning old Va. friends who had migrated and the condition of the Ohio country.

The copies of the letters skip back to Norfolk. Daniel Bedinger, in a long letter dated Nov. 22, 1795, scathingly criticizes the British and aristocratic faction in the U. S., Daniel Morgan as a Federalist, and "stupid" veneration of George Washington, before he describes the outfitting of British ships in American ports for an expedition against the French West Indies. Supplies are being sent to the British West Indies from American ports. Violations of U. S. neutrality are disregarded by the President; effects on American commerce are feared.

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The letters of Daniel in 1796 continue, criticizing Washington, Jay's Treaty, and the Va. Federalists including Gov. Robert Brooke. The episode of the presentation of the French flag by Monsieur Adet to George Washington is noted. The conduct of the British Navy is also criticized, especially in the seizure of American seamen and vessels. The 1796-97 letters refer to the French market in flour and provisions. The Jay Treaty receives constant criticism. The Supreme Court's role in government, the Algerine Treaty with lists of money going to

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Algiers by this treaty, the supply of American horses and sloops to the British, impressment of American seamen, the activities of the House of Representatives: these are reviewed by Daniel.

In a letter dated ~~July~~^{August} 7, 1799, George Michael Bedinger describes life in Ky. at the Lower and Upper Blue Licks, with emphasis on salt and milling.

Among the correspondents of Henry Bedinger II, dealing mostly with business in the 1790's, are Richard Baylor, John Keene, William Harts-horne, Isaac and Abel Westfall, William Worth-

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ington, Joshua Browning, John Bryan, John Mandeville, Shepherd Brown, John Stewart, Horatio Ross, John Habersham, Abraham Shepherd, Henry Toland, Abraham and Moses Chapline, and John Mark, who became Henry's partner. These men refer to the flour trade, Jay's Treaty in the Va. Assembly, investments in the Potomac Company in 1795, the U. S. Post Office Department service, and local politics.

A series of letters from Dec. 13, 1795, to Jan. 19, 1799, from U. S. Congressman Robert Rutherford, speaks of political affairs, comment

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ing on the 3rd and 4th sessions of Congress, 1795 and 1796. They show, aside from Land Bills, embargoes, and relief of American seamen, the rising feeling against the Federalist Party. Rutherford mentions French-U. S. relations in 1796, surveying of the Northwest Territory, and the election of John Adams. From Philadelphia also comes a letter from Senator Stephen Thomas Mason on Feb. 10, 1796, commenting on salaries of Congressmen, the Land Office Bill, an act establishing trading houses for agents on the frontier, and Jay's Treaty.

Capt. Thomas Beall of Cumberland, Md., notes on May --, 1796, that a movement is afoot to form a State of the Potomac River Valley.

The Abraham Shepherd letters in Nov., 1796, describe the beauty of the Big Kanawha Valley and "Massy's Station" in Ohio. The westward migration is causing land speculation and rising prices in Ohio. Travel through the Ohio woods to ascertain Revolutionary land claims brings details of tent life, abundance of game, etc.

From Richmond William Lemen describes the race for the Va. governorship in Nov., 1796, in

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which Gen. James Wood is a contestant.

Thomas Worthington on the way to Ohio in 1797 pauses at Cumberland, mentioning Thomas Beall. Edward Tiffin (1766-1829), also from Berkeley Co., Va., writes on business in 1797 from Charlestown. (He went to Chillicothe in 1796, becoming Governor, Senator, and Land Commissioner in Ohio. He married Thomas Worthington's sister Mary.)

The letters of Daniel Bedinger from Norfolk show him settling his business affairs before retiring to Shepherdstown, while "King John"

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Adams and the war party in the Congress are stopped by Bonaparte's victories in Europe.

Business and family correspondence continues with letters from Major John Clark of York, Pa., George Miller of Wheeling, John Allen and Edmund Randolph. Abram Chapline writes on Jan. 24, 1799, from Mercer Co., Ky., on land litigation and claims. He asks for books left in an estate, describing the need of the West for "literary knowledge" and its republican sympathies. Solomon Bedinger writes in 1802. Five letters in 1806 between Henry Bedinger II and

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Nancy (Bedinger) Swearingen in Ohio concern land business and family problems. Ohio social customs are reflected in Nancy's letters.

A group of social letters in 1810 from Va. friends Ellen Peck, B. Richardson, Elizabeth Stribling, and Jeanie Long, involve the Henry Bedinger family of "Protumna." A land agreement in 1811 by Henry Bedinger II is followed by several groups of letters between 1815 and his death in 1843: one to Nancy (Bedinger) Swearingen; another to her husband, James S. Swearingen; and a third to daughters Sally and Eliza-

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beth. Land in Ohio, family affairs, Washington, D. C., and many topics are covered in copies of Henry's daughters' replies. Daughter Maria Bedinger married Major Samuel Miller of the U. S. Marine Corps, and her letters contain much comment on the gay social life in 1818-24 in Washington. Mrs. James Monroe, the death of Senator Armistead Thomson Mason, the politics in the appointment of Col. Archibald Henderson (1795-1859) as head of the Marine Corps, the death of Col. William A. Trimble, U. S. Senator from Ohio, Louisa Johnson Adams as a hostess,

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the popularity of J. Q. Adams in 1823, and the brilliant dinners of George Canning, the British Ambassador. Names of many people from the Berkeley Co. area of Va. are mentioned. Henry Bedinger II writes in Mar., 1829, a most interesting letter on the education of children and the changing character of the leading families of Berkeley Co. The birth of Henry Bedinger Davenport is noted on Aug. 20, 1832. After data on the claim of Henry Bedinger II on Thomas Worthington, the continuity of the letters is broken.

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Letters of Cousin Augustus Volney Bedford come from Ky. in 1821. He describes the wedding and dispositions of Henry Clay and Olivia Bedinger at Lexington, Ky., on Dec. 20, 1821. A letter of Oct. 25, 1821, gives a laudatory analysis of Henry Clay; and finally on Mar. 3, 1823, the death of Olivia (Bedinger) Clay is noted.

Letters of Samuel and Maria Miller are followed by Sally Bedinger's narration of a stagecoach trip in 1823 with several members of Congress. Samuel Miller on Feb. 1, 1825, gives

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news of the election of J. Q. Adams. Mention of Col. Archibald Henderson continues in the Miller letters, as does Miller's work in building Marine quarters at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1826-1827.

Henry Bedinger II was involved in flour trading in 1796, in which time he lost heavily. He and John Mark, partners, sued and finally lost their claim in a court decision in 1828 which Henry describes. Henry Bedinger II's letters contain many references to flour, the principal economic prop of the Potomac Valley in his

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day. He writes of the Slagle family of Pa. to daughter Sally on June 25, 1829. His later papers contain much material on Revolutionary claims for pensions by Va. veterans, and refer to activities of claim agents in 1831. Henry seems to have written about these claims to his son-in-law, Braxton Davenport, to William Armstrong, to other members of his family, and to friends. He refers to Hugh Stephenson's Riflemen on Mar. 8, 1831, in regard to pension claims. Family details, such as the deaths of Rachel (Strode) Bedinger and daughter Sally in 1839 and

1840, occupy many letters.

The cornerstone of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Martinsburg is laid by Bishop William Meade. Meanwhile, the "Harrison Assemblage" of the town campaigns for Tippecanoe with cider, log cabins, etc. Henry Bedinger II, a Democrat, rejoices when John Tyler vetoes the Bank Bill and other Whig legislation. Henry Bedinger's letters on politics are usually full of interesting comment. From "Altona" he writes to Nancy of the desolation at "Cedar Lawn" and of the death of John Thornton Augustine Washington.

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A group of miscellaneous papers at the end of the folder again reveal Henry Bedinger II's interest in the extortion schemes practiced on pensions of Revolutionary veterans (1818). On Jan. 25, 1826, he explains to James S. Swearingen the amounts of the military warrants for land given to Va. Revolutionary officers according to their rank. Major Samuel Finley's record is reviewed for arrears as well as land. Again to J. S. Swearingen he writes on Oct. 3, 1829, of the records of Capt. William Kelly, St. Christopher Brady, Major Samuel Finley, and James Lemon.

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On Nov. 12, 1830, Bedinger gives in detail the military record of Dr. Garret Tunison, physician to Hugh Stephenson's Riflemen and his career in the 2nd U. S. Artillery Regiment. He describes how Stephenson and Moses Rawlings raised their rifle regiment. In 1834 Mr. Bedinger explains the Va. system of bounties to secure enlistments for Revolutionary service, a forgotten enactment by the Legislature which Richmond speculators later tried to use to their own advantage.

The third large division, the Marion Franklin copies, is composed of family letters from

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Chillicothe, Ohio, copied by the great granddaughter of Henry Bedinger II. Miss Marion Franklin was descended through daughter Nancy (Bedinger) Swearingen and Nancy's daughter.

The first copy is the 1781 letter by Henry II to Capt. Abram Shepherd which is in typed form in the manuscript, "Henry Bedinger and Old Shepherdstown," pp. 57-60. It describes the siege of Yorktown and Va. militia.

The remaining letters are by Henry Bedinger II to James S. Swearingen on matters concerning Revolutionary pensions. Comment is made on Con-

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gressional legislation for pensions. The ingratitude to the Revolutionary Army by the national government produces bitterness, especially in view of Congressional generosity to Lafayette. The Hunter family in Va., Col. David and Moses T. of Martinsburg, are mentioned on Aug. 3, 1829, as is Mrs. St. George Tucker. (This is the family of Gen. David Hunter who as a Union commander burned "Bedford" in 1864.)

The fourth group of copies are miscellaneous. Notes on Graham's Presbyterians of the Shenandoah, and Kerceval's History of the Shen-

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andoah Valley give details of Swearingen family
history; tell of James S. Swearingen (1782-1864),
who superintended the building of Fort Dearborn;
and note dates and locations of early churches
and settlers. Copies of Daniel Bedinger letters
are duplicated in earlier manuscripts of copies.
Included are a letter by Gen. William Darke and
orders of Gen. James Wood for raising Va.
militia in 1781.

The fifth group of copies was made from
papers belonging to Mrs. Amelia Wooford. "Re-
collections of Henry Bedinger" concern the Re-

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volutionary career of Samuel Finley, the formation of the rifle companies of Daniel Morgan and Hugh Stephenson, and accounts of military action by these volunteers. The fall of Fort Washington on Nov. 16, 1776, is reported in detail, and the life of Henry Bedinger II as a prisoner of war on Long Island is related. There the recollections end. Braxton Davenport's account of Henry Bedinger II written at his death in 1843 is also incomplete. The fifth letter listed is one by Henry Bedinger about the career of George Michael in locating bounty lands, and is followed by

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others describing Henry II's Revolutionary War claims, George Michael's services, and Abram Shepherd's record. Henry II wrote twice to Secretary of War John H. Eaton on the West Point appointment of Daniel Bedinger's son. The origin of the Swearingen family and its division between the Thomas and Van Swearingen lines are noted. The certificate of Henry Bedinger II's Revolutionary service is signed by Abram Shepherd in 1818. Letters by Henry to Garrett Tunison, George Michael Bedinger, and William Read also contain Revolutionary claims data.

Henry stated it was his "pride and pleasure" to help his old companions in arms secure their claims.

From these copies and other family letters Mrs. Dandridge composed three manuscripts:

"Henry Bedinger and Old Shepherdstown," "Henry Bedinger and Old Bedford," and George Michael Bedinger: A Kentucky Pioneer. The first deals with the life of Henry Bedinger II; the second, with her own father, Henry Bedinger III, and the life of Daniel, his father, in their home, "Bedford." And the last concerns Kentucky pioneering.

The first manuscript repeats many letters found in the copies aforementioned. But it also contains others not found elsewhere. The life of Henry Bedinger II falls into two parts: the first is the Shepherdstown story; but the formation of Jefferson Co. from Berkeley forced him to move to "Protumna" near Martinsburg about 1802. He was the Clerk of Berkeley Co., and so must reside in Berkeley. There are many letters of Daniel, Henry, Jacob, Solomon, and George Michael in this manuscript, the details of which are not found in the book, Historic Shepherds-

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town. In the three beginnings included in this draft, the Bedinger family's origin in Europe is related. (Letters in the original papers of Mrs. Dandridge reveal her correspondence to secure this information.) From the Counts of Berg and Altena descended Adam Bedinger who came into Pa. in 1736. The will of Henry Bedinger I, proved in Mar., 1772, is that of the father of the Bedinger brothers. In discussing the outbreak of the Revolution in Shepherdstown and the raising of rifle companies, the family of Hugh Stephenson is sketched and his officers list.

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ed. Daniel Bedinger's Revolutionary career and the treatment of American prisoners by the British in New York is described in 1871, by Dr. B. F. Bedinger, son of George Michael Bedinger. The Revolutionary careers of Nicholas Bedinger of York, Pa., and of Henry II, and of G. M. Bedinger, are followed by the Ky. adventures of G. M. Bedinger. A disposition made by George Michael in 1836 and two letters, 1833 and 1834, give Ky. details, reminiscence of the siege and surrender of Yorktown, and description of Col. William Darke at Yorktown with Va. mili-

tia. The role of the French Army there is described in 1781 from Cumberland Court House by Henry Bedinger II. Mrs. Dandridge lists the recruits raised by Henry for the 5th Va. Regt. in 1782-83. She also relates the connection of Henry Bedinger with the Strode family, telling of its members and of the Swearingen family. After describing the Bedinger family at the close of the Revolution, Mrs. Dandridge begins a series of letters from Henry II to Rachel (Strode) Bedinger, 1784-1810.

It should be noted that Mrs. Dandridge

makes occasional comment on the sources of the letters she quotes. The originals are either widely scattered among family members or have been destroyed.

Chapter eleven gives a long genealogical record of the families of Henry Bedinger II, George Michael Bedinger, Daniel Bedinger, et al. all of whom are children of Magdalen and Henry Bedinger I. Their descendants are scattered over the U. S. Chapter twelve deals with the genealogy of the Rutherfords, the family into which Daniel Bedinger married. Hon. Robert

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Rutherford's address to the people of Frederick Co. is a review of his public career. (p. 83).

A very interesting letter by Henry II, the original of which is in the Library of Congress, urges George Washington in 1790 to consider the Shepherdstown area as a location for the capital of the U. S. The commission of G. M. Bedinger by Col. William Darke in 1791 gives details of organization of St. Clair's army.

The long series of letters by Henry Bedinger II to George Michael (1791-1813) begins on Feb. 23, 1791, Shepherdstown, Va., when Henry

advises of the creation of the new State of Ky., the establishment of land offices by the U. S., the establishment of the capital on the Potomac, and the growing repute of the U. S. in Europe since the firm establishment of American credit. On Feb. 6, 1792, comment is made on the disaster of St. Clair's expedition, and G. M. B. is discouraged from exploring beyond the Mississippi River.

In 1792 (p. 94) a short account is given of the Potowmack Guardian, a very early paper of Shepherdstown, of which Nathaniel Willis was

editor. A number of letters of Jacob Bedinger of Shepherdstown to George Michael, his brother, are dated Feb. 6, 1792, till 1797. Henry at this time was interested in settling the accounts of G. M. Bedinger arising out of St. Clair's campaign, and he refers often to Col. William Darke's part in the disaster. (There are letters in this section of the MS. which are duplicated in the typed copies of old Bedinger letters.) Henry urges George Michael to accept a commission in the regular army. George Michael is described as a "strenuous advocate" of aboli-

tion of slaves, and Henry, in a long fragment of a letter written in 1792, sums up the case for slavery. Elections in 1792 for Congress and the Legislature are followed by comment on the effect of the founding of Washington on land prices in the Potomac Valley.

Chapter sixteen deals with the adventurous career of George Michael Bedinger in Ky. following the Revolutionary War. Narratives of Rev. Everett Bedinger of Ky. (p. 113) and of George William Ranson of Ky. (p. 114) on the St. Clair expedition and early pioneer life in Ky. were

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copied by Mrs. Dandridge, and excerpts are quoted.

Chapter seventeen contains Bedinger letters for 1793, beginning with a long letter from Henry Bedinger II to George Michael in which he advises his brother how to conduct the business, not depending on trade, but making a fortune from land as many were doing as land prices rose. Henry announces his election to the Va. Assembly, comments on the European coalition against France and the British outcry against the execution of Louis XVI, urges conciliation with the

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Clay family alfter George Michael's marriage to Henrietta Clay, describes the death of James Rumsey in London while talking before the Royal Society, and finishes with land prices and the flour trade on the Potomac. Henry became George Michael's source of news, as lack of regular mail and newspapers to Ky. isolated it from the events of the day. Mention of Gen. Daniel Morgan as commander of an expedition against southern Indians is made in 1793 (p. 129). On Sept. 11 Henry writes again of Franco-American relations, high party feelings, the economic

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depression in England, the arrival of Citizen Genêt in New York, and the stopping of many American ships by the British cruisers. Three missing pages doubtless were copies of Henry Bedinger's letters from Richmond, Va., as an Assemblyman. Ky. land grants, settlements, and warrants fill the remaining 1793 letters.

With chapter eighteen Henry Bedinger II, now Postmaster at Shepherdstown, 1794, has many business letters. Va. politics and Ky. land surveys are paramount.

On p. 119 Mrs. Dandridge states that Daniel

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Bedinger's letters from 1784 to 1794 were burned, but that those from 1795 to 1798 were rescued from the flames (probably when "Bedford" was burned in July, 1864). His first letter to Henry Bedinger is dated Dec. 31, 1794, and he writes a number of letters from Norfolk until 1798. These early letters are not all duplicated in the typed copies. They concern flour business, French relations, Jay's Treaty, and George Washington and the Federalists. The letters of Solomon and Jacob Bedinger are on the same topics.

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Daniel, in a long letter of Nov. 22, 1795, reviews our relations with Great Britain and the dangers to our trade with the West Indies.

Henry Bedinger II writes, Feb. 12, 1796, a long letter to George Michael in which he analyzes the postal service to Ky. Letters from Congressman Robert Rutherford, Senator S. T. Mason, William Spalding, and Henry Toland are duplicates from the typed copies. Daniel Bedinger enclosed anti-British material for the Potowmack Guardian in a letter to Henry in Sept., 1796. Here (p. 184) Mrs. Dandridge refers to

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Nathaniel Willis, the editor of this paper. The will of Magdalen Bedinger (1797) is copied in part. Late in 1796 Daniel wrote of Federalist "manoeuvres" at the polls in the Presidential election. He again predicts our commerce will be destroyed. France aims to destroy all British commerce, and our conduct will lead us to a break with her and sure destruction. He reports that Barney and the French fleet arrived on Jan. 7, 1797, in Norfolk.

Henry on Nov. 14, 1796, also writes of the Presidential election in his news bulletin to

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George Michael. High feeling is reported, with strong hopes for Jefferson in Va.

Daniel writes another excellent letter to Henry on Mar. 5, 1797, describing the disagreeable character of Norfolk, its varied population, insolent Negroes, and unhealthy climate (p. 200). He says France and Britain are both seizing ships coming from ports of each other. His letters in 1797 are full of Franco-American misunderstanding, comments on John Adams, and Bonaparte's victories. Some of these letters are duplicates of the typed copies. Local poli-

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tics and family details receive comment.

A series of Thomas Worthington letters are duplicates of the typed copies.

The local elections in the fall of 1798 in Berkeley County were hotly disputed by the Federalists and Republicans. Though Henry Bedinger II is elected Clerk of the County, his election is contested by Philip Pendleton and the Federalists (p. 247), and a jury trial results. This confusion Henry II describes to George Michael on Apr. 6, 1799, naming local candidates and manoeuvres. A climax comes in

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French relations in May, 1799, with the French declaration that all vessels will be seized for condemnation as prizes. Henry believes John Adams will declare war; recruiting parties are forming a standing army.

Henry Bedinger II finally went to Ky. late in 1799 to visit relatives and see to his western lands. He wrote to wife Rachel on Nov. 9 giving a description of Wheeling, Va., and its topography. He comments on the great number of people moving on to the Scioto River and Ky. On his return journey from Ky. he visited and

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described the salt works on the Scioto River. On Mar. 12, 1800, he tells of the proposed new plan of land sales by the national government. He also predicts the organization of Ohio with Chillicothe as capital. While admiring the country and noting its rapid growth, he believes that the prohibition of slavery will hamper development, but that the presence of so many Virginians will alter this condition. On his return he describes the Shepherdstown headquarters of the U. S. Army, which was established in Daniel Bedinger's house. Generals

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Charles C. Pinckney and William Washington, their staffs, and the regiments from Harper's Ferry are swarming over the town, all a part of the French war scare.

Occasional reference is made by Henry Bedinger II in his letters to the education of children. Letters from Georgetown, 1801, and from Fredericktown, 1795, by school mistresses show the kind of education given girls in early Federal days.

Henry's letters early in 1801 reveal the excitement of the people during the tie for the

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Presidency between Burr and Jefferson. A new county, Jefferson, formed ca. 1800, is banishing Henry from Shepherdstown. He predicts correctly that the location of the county seat at Charles-town will result in Shepherdstown's dwindling to a country village. Henry's excellent letters on the Presidential election of 1801 are written as the result of a visit to Washington, Feb. 8-Feb. 14, 1801. He shows tension mounting in the 6th Congress as people pour into Washington. Feeling becomes so great that civil war is contemplated if Jefferson does not win the election.

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Peter Porcupine gives the "monarchist" faction's views in the Rush Light, published in London.

The Non-Intercourse debate in Congress, the Judiciary Bill of 1801, and Adams' appointment of John Marshall as Chief Justice are also reviewed. ⁽²⁶⁶⁾ On Dec. 24, 1802, Henry writes from his new home, "Protumna," Martinsburg, Va., describing the Republican 7th Congress and promised tax reductions. Gen. William Darke dies on Nov. 25, 1802, after becoming the hero of Charlestown for his services in erecting Jefferson Co. On Apr. 27, 1802, Henry informs George Michael

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that Daniel has been appointed Navy Agent at Norfolk and that Jefferson is reforming the tax and judiciary systems. Daniel served under Secretary of the Navy Robert Smith.

George Michael Bedinger becomes a Ky. Congressman, 1803-1807, opposing the famous Embargo Act, and slavery. Comment continues in the brothers' letters on British-French relations, Va. Federalists, the removal of Daniel Bedinger from office by Secretary Robert Smith in 1808, and the death of Robert Rutherford in 1804.

In 1809, July 23, Henry analyzes for George

Michael the state of European politics, which are dominated by the successes of Bonaparte, the French Emperor.

A sketch of Dr. Seth B. Foster is given (p. 274), relating him to Daniel Bedinger's stay in Norfolk.

A series of letters by George Michael to Henry begins in 1811. Henry again visits Ky. and Ohio in 1810, writing back to Rachel Bedinger of travel in Ohio, land prices and surveys, the people of early Chillicothe, the revival of Federalist feeling in Ohio, and the swarm of

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Yankees settling there. He goes on to Logan Co., Ky., where he pauses to relate the topography of the land and the character of its Va. and N. C. settlers. Horses and crops seen around Russellville are followed by a vivid sketch of a "Society of Dancing Quakers" (Shakers).

On July 6, 1812, the news of the War of 1812 is sent by Henry to George Michael in Ky. The first naval activity and the disaffection of many Va. Tories with the war are noted. Daniel also comments on causes for war on Apr. 28, 1812. James S. Swearingen is ordered to

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Philadelphia to take charge of Ft. Mifflin. Henry on June 2, 1812, calls this "a War for Commerce."

Chapter twenty-five deals with the Bedingers during the War of 1812, mentioning militia raised in Va. to march to the Great Lakes. The ending of the MS. is abrupt.

Mrs. Dandridge wrote a second family history, that of her father, Henry Bedinger III, and her grandfather, Daniel, who lived at "Bedford" near Shepherdstown. This interesting story of the (Daniel) Bed(inger)-(Sally Ruther)

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foord family contains a eulogy by Henry Bedinger
III of Daniel, his father. The Revolutionary
War, Norfolk, and "Bedford," together with the
Bedinger and Rutherford families, are described
in detail by Mrs. Henrietta Gray (Bedinger) Lee
of "Leeland," and Dr. Benjamin Franklin Bedinger
of Florence, Ky. Major John Clark of York on
American politics, 1801, and many family corre-
spondents tell the story of "Bedford," and its
times. The travel journal of Daniel Bedinger in
1811 and the journal of Henry Bedinger III in
the 1830's are quoted extensively (Originals are

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in the C. D. B. Dandridge Papers). Much family history develops in the genealogical increase of the numerous children of Daniel. Scraps of poetry by many of them are quoted. A great deal of Va. society, visiting, parties, etc., is reflected in the stories of this family. Mrs. Dandridge must have drawn heavily upon the fund of information of her aunt, Mrs. Henrietta Lee. (Under genealogy is a little booklet on family history by Mrs. Lee.) Henry Bedinger III letters in the manuscript are to Col. William Lucas, James Markell, and to his sister, Mrs.

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Susan Cornwall. Two manuscripts on this same subject, "Bedford," are in such condition that it has not been possible to reconstruct them completely. The conclusion of the second copy contains letters by Carrie Bowne (Lawrence) Bedinger in the 1840's from Pelham's Priory and Washington, D. C. These are not in the originals of her letters, and contain (p. 142) references to life at this famous and fashionable boarding school conducted by the Bolton family. Written to members of her family, Carrie's Washington letters describe social life

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at the White House under President and Mrs. J. K.
Polk, sessions of Congress in 1846, visits to the
Patent Office to see the Wilkes Expedition ex-
hibit, and the courtship of Henry Bedinger III.

The manuscript for the book, George Michael
Bedinger: a Kentucky Pioneer (1909), is incom-
plete and confused; however, the book published
by Mrs. Dandridge gives the completed version.
In this folder are also a number of miscellane-
ous sheets, presumably not from this book, yet
all concerning the life of George Michael.
Early Shepherdstown, details of Revolutionary

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service, Kentucky Indian fighting, the St. Clair
expedition, and events in George Michael's old
age are described.

Two other books, Historic Shepherdstown and
American Prisoners of the Revolution, have frag-
mentary typed manuscripts in the 1957 addition.

With these typed manuscripts by Danske
Dandridge are two of much interest written by
friends. Elizabeth Stockton Pendleton, descend-
ant of Alexander Robinson Boteler, wrote "The
Burning of Fountain Rock." This very vivid
description of depredations by the 12th Pa.

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Cavalry at the order of Gen. David Hunter in July, 1864, is placed against the background of the burning of the homes of A. R. Boteler and E. I. Lee. "Bedford" and its residents are also described along with "Fountain Rock" at the time of its destruction. A picture of the ruin of "Fountain Rock" is in Photographs of War Scenes (Views of Battle Fields and Buildings) in the MS. Dept. (This Gen. David Hunter was the cousin of the Hunters of Martinsburg and Winchester. Gen. Adam Stephen's daughter, Ann Dandridge, married - the second time - Moses

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Hunter, the uncle of this Gen. David Hunter.)

The second manuscript is written by Henrietta Lee Goldsborough, granddaughter of Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee. "The Fate of Old Ironsides Original Masts," is the story of how Daniel Bedinger saved these masts when the ship was refitted at Norfolk, and used them as columns for his porch. This narrative also relates the burning of "Bedford" (and thus the pillars) by Gen. Hunter. A description of "Bedford" at the beginning of the Civil War concludes the paper. Gen. Hunter's niece, Miss

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Griffith, was governess to C. B. L. Bedinger's children at the Grove during the war.

The writings of Danske Dandridge - about 145 items of prose and poetry in the 1957 addition - are in holograph manuscripts, typescript, and printed copies. Many lyric poems and a few sonnets are included. Among the prose writings are: "My Garden Day by Day," Floral Life (1907); articles in Garden and Forest (1897), Gardening (1899), and Park and Cemetery (190-); and short miscellaneous articles.

Mrs. Dandridge wrote horticultural, liter-

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ary, and personal letters to Lizette Reese, 1890-91, from "Rose Brake," which she called "Garden Days." Bits of poetry are found here. Throughout the garden articles Danske Dandridge displayed a deep appreciation of natural beauty.

A folder of miscellaneous prose and poetry is by various authors. Adam Stephen Dandridge advocates William L. Wilson for Congress and reflects the hard times of the 1890's among farmers. Miss Kate Dandridge, writing about 1898, told "a true Story" of "Two Little Virginians," giving an appealing picture of the

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childhood of Stephen Hawks and Violet Dandridge.
In a letter of May 18, 1899, to Ray Sewall,
Violet's friend, Miss Kate tells of the publi-
cation of this article in the Youth's Companion
(Feb. 22, 1899) and later in the Shepherdstown
papers (See letters of Danske Dandridge, May,
1899).

Among the prose writings are manuscripts
of The Heroes of La Vendee, De Deah Ole House,
and many short stories. Most of this prose
is romantic in tone and probably was not pub-
lished.

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Violet (Serena Katherine) Dandridge also wrote poetry and prose. Biological notes on fish, fiction, religious thoughts, and autobiographical jottings, together with many lyric poems, show her love of her state, her home, and her church.

The bills and receipts of the 1957 addition include miscellaneous items (1800-1926). The miscellaneous papers contain odd bits of manuscript on history and genealogy. Printed materials and clippings also include genealogy, local history, religion, and literary reviews.

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The volumes added to the Dandridge papers in 1957 contain journals, copies of letters, poems, manuscripts of books, garden and historical notes, scrap books, and much miscellaneous material, all of which add a wealth of detail to the genealogy and history of the Bedingers, their relatives North and South, and the history of their period. These volumes used with the letters of the collection throw light on writers and places, explaining many events not clearly described in the letters.

Among the most interesting volumes are two

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letter books containing copies of letters written from 1849 to 1862 by Caroline Bowne (Lawrence) Bedinger, mother of Danske Dandridge. These letters, from Washington, D. C., Flushing, Long Island, Shepherdstown, W. Va., and Copenhagen, Denmark, were sent to Carrie's mother, Mary King (Bowne) Lawrence, and to her family. Mrs. Lawrence collected and copied them into two notebooks between 1863 and 1870. In a letter to Carrie Bedinger written about 1863, Mrs. Lawrence states that she has made letter books for her mother, Eliza (Southgate) Bowne, and

other friends. These books were illustrated with photographs of persons mentioned in them. Carrie (or C. B. B.) was an able and discerning writer who gave vivid descriptions of life in Va. and at the Court of Frederick VII (1848-1863) of Denmark. Danske later made a typescript of the Copenhagen letters. This text is both abridged and erroneous. When Mrs. Lawrence compiled the letter books, she did not always place letters in chronological order. She also duplicated, some of the letters appearing in both volumes. In order to simplify the sketch,

the letters will be described chronologically. (Other letters of C. B. B. are among the Dandridge Papers.)

Letter Book I begins in 1849 with Carrie's early married life, contains some of her Danish letters, and gives a few details of settling her family at Shepherdstown after the death of Henry Bedinger III. Letter Book I contains the excellent letters written during the early part of the Civil War. Letter Book II begins as Carrie sails in 1853 for Denmark and ends in 1859 with Carrie's rebuilding of "Poplar Grove"

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at Shepherdstown.

C. B. B. makes many references to her family in her letters. The Bownes and the Lawrences, coming into Long Island in the 1600's, were old residents of Flushing. The village itself, a garden spot noted for its pears and apples, contained the homes of many rich New Yorkers. The old Bowne mansion was owned in 1840 and later by the Parsons family, cousins to whom many references are made. They operated a well-known nursery. C. B. B. will also refer to the beautiful gardens at "Willow Bank," and asks that

plants and trees be shipped by her father to Va. for "Poplar Grove." The Bowne and Lawrence families were Democrats, and Grandfather Walter Bowne had been sachem of Tammany Hall, 1820, and Mayor of New York, 1827-31. His wife, Eliza Southgate of Scarborough, Me., was a niece of Rufus King. (These persons are noted in C. B. B.'s letter books and elsewhere in original letters of the collection.) Father John Watson Lawrence was a New York banker and Congressman who could well afford to send hot-house grapes to Va. to Carrie. His brother, Effingham Lawrence, and

sons Frank, Willie, and Fred receive frequent mention, Frank visiting Carrie in Copenhagen. Cousins in the Bowne, Sands, Parsons, and Smith families make a large family circle at Flushing. Carrie comments about 1859 on the Mitchell family into which her daughter Mary (Mamy or later Minnie) married. She also is interested in the Bogert family of Flushing, whose son Henry marries Carrie's sister Mary. (This family has many letters in the original papers. Olive Bogert, who writes to Danske Dandridge after the Civil War, is Olive Hawks, who marries Henry

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Bogert's brother. Danske names her son Stephen Hawks Dandridge for this friend.)

C. B. B. wrote not only to her mother and father, but to her sisters and brother, so that Mrs. Lawrence could easily collect these letters. Little brother Robbie, so frequently mentioned when C. B. B. refers to her own son Harry, and little Emmy and Belle are evidently the youngest Lawrences, and do not correspond. Many letters are written to Walter Bowne Lawrence (Walty), Mary (Lawrence) Bogert, Emily (Lawrence) Shepherd, Anna (Lawrence) Warden, and Fanny (Lawr-

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ence) Carter. Carrie refers to her oldest sister Eliza (Lily Lawrence) Rust, wife of Armistead T. M. Rust of "Rockland," Va. The Rust children, Laurie, Fred, and Rebecca are in her charge after Lily's death in 1858 and during the Civil War.

Frequent mention is also made of the step-children, Virginia (Diddie) and George Rust Bedinger. Neighbors at "Poplar Grove" are the Lees of "Leeland" and "Bedford" and the Andrews of the Episcopal Rectory in Shepherdstown.

Henry Bedinger III, Democratic Congressman

from Va., 1845-1849, met and married Caroline Lawrence in 1847, while her father was serving as New York Representative in Washington. Early letters in Book I refer to the social life in a Washington boarding house or "mess" in 1849. From that date till 1853, Carrie wrote from "Bedford" in Va. concerning housekeeping, visiting, and the childhood of Mary Bedinger.

Henry Bedinger was not re-elected to Congress; he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Denmark on May 24, 1853, by Democratic President Franklin Pierce. Carrie remained in Flushing

till the birth of her son Harry, then proceeded to Denmark in the fall of 1853. C. B. B. will comment on lack of funds in her Danish letters, even after Henry becomes U. S. Minister Resident (June 29, 1854-May 10, 1858) with increased salary. Carrie wrote that financial pressure would induce him to accept a reappointment by President Buchanan. After a rough voyage on the steamer Washington, Carrie landed at Bremen, where Henry met and escorted his family to Copenhagen. The Danish letters of Book II are numerous, beginning on Nov. 2, 1853, with de-

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scriptions of Bremen, lodgings, servants, and diplomatic audiences at the formal Danish Court. C. B. B. will comment all through her letters on the rigorous formality of royal entertainment. Baroness Lagerheim, wife of the Swedish ambassador and senior lady of the Diplomatic Corps, presented Carrie to the Queen Dowager and the Court of Frederick VII. Carrie describes palaces and costumes (formal ball toilettes even at noon audiences) all through her letters. The heir apparent to and uncle of the king, Prince Ferdinand and his wife Princess Caroline; the

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Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel and his wife Charlotte; the Princess Royal of Denmark, Louise, and her husband (Christian IX in 1863); Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel and his Russian wife, Princess Anna: all pass in review against a backdrop of royal apartments, palaces, and feuds. The "left-handed" marriage of King Frederick to Countess Danner (Louise Rasmussen) has its political and social reverberations. C. B. B. pictures travel, Danish houses, public gardens, foods, servants, and clothing in letters on social manners and customs. The short summer

and long winter days influence the rhythm of life; the Danes live outdoors in summer, making mass excursions on holidays. Bleak Copenhagen winter is contrasted to pleasant life at Albertinø, the summer home in the country.

Accompanying her letters are pictures of Carrie in court dress, of her children, of her relatives, and of various places mentioned. Although Princess Alexandra (later the Queen of Edward VII of Great Britain) is not mentioned by Carrie, Mrs. Lawrence placed a picture of her as Princess of Wales in the 1860's in Book II.

Mentioned in the letters are Hans Christian Anderson (Sept. 1, 1854) and Albert Bertel Thorwaldsen (May 19, 1854). The Copenhagen Diplomatic Corps included the British Minister Buchanan and his family; Russian Baron Sternberg; M. Dotezac, the French Minister; Austrian Count Hartig; Attachés Cameron (English) and Furness (American); and Consuls Bromberg and Ryan (American) and Baron Freytag (Russian). Friends included Mrs. Brounger, Mrs. Westermann, and the Fugls.

Lack of books and education of her children;

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increasing ill health after the birth of Caroline Danske on Nov. 19, 1854; all these parallel descriptions of the Queen Dowager reading Susan Bogert Warner's books, of annual military manoeuvres of the Danish army, and of the rising importance of debated Sound Dues.

Henry Bedinger was minister at the time the Pierce Administration through Secretary of State Marcy decided to stop payments of Sound Dues after Apr., 1856. This toll was levied by Denmark on all foreign shipping passing through the Belts, the narrow passage between

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the Danish islands and Sweden. An international conference meet at Copenhagen in Nov., 1855 (with the U. S. not participating), decided to pay Denmark redemption money and end all tolls. In 1857 Henry Bedinger negotiated a treaty for the U. S. by which his government paid its share of this redemption money (see copy of treaty in the papers of this collection).

C. B. B. wrote on Oct. 12 and 17, 1855, explaining what Sound Dues were. On Oct. 31 and Dec. 8, 1855, she comments on the international conference. Carrie's letters show in-

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creasing dislike of Denmark with its harsh winters and formal court. Henry Bedinger for financial reasons must remain two more years. Early in 1856 her letters dwell on the elegance of royal Danish entertaining ("Peace Balls") at the end of the Crimean War. Millard Fillmore visits Copenhagen in May, 1856. Almost continual illness in that summer forces Carrie to return with her children to the U. S. in Oct. (She settled in a small cottage in Flushing in the winter of 1856-57.) In May she visited Va. Ill health and uncertainty about the future con-

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tinue. In April, 1858, C. B. B. visits "Rockland" after the death of Lily (Lawrence) Rust. With Henry's return in Oct., 1858, the family goes to Va. He dies in Nov., 1858, and Carrie decides to use her limited means to make a home at "Poplar Grove," which she remodels, replants, and refurnishes with the help of her father. Letter Book II ends in 1859.

Letter Book I gives an excellent picture of the border at the beginning of the Civil War. Family visits, children's education, and peaceful farming are interrupted by John Brown's raid

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at Harper's Ferry. Carrie's excellent accounts
on Oct. 10 & 28, 1859, reveal the confused ex-
citement and fear of slave insurrection in the
Va. countryside. Brown, interviewed by Alex-
ander Butler, states his motive was slave in-
surrection. On Nov. 3, 1859, Carrie writes that
it is expected the servants will become more
"unruly." She describes the state of Charles-
town, into which all the men of the community
are pouring. Family life continues; note is
made of William Fitzhugh Lee. Excitement and
military fever mount in 1860. Peace and war

absorb all attention. Many slaves are reported as believing Lincoln's election will free them. "Any little event" could light "a flame." On Jan. 29, 1861, Carrie describes the divided opinion in her own family on secession. Excellent comment is made on the outbreak of war, Confederate mobilization, the importance of the B. & O. R. R. to Abraham Lincoln, uncertain communication with the North, and the enthusiasm of all classes for the war. Edmund J. Lee, bitter enemy of secession, feels it is useless to hold out against it. On Apr. 22, 1861, Carrie

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writes that Col. R. E. Lee has taken command of Va. forces, that Confederates are concentrating at Harper's Ferry, and that the confusion around Washington is intense. Lee is at Alexandria. Carrie believes Lincoln should permit peaceful separation, as the South will never submit. Urged to come North, she writes, "My sympathies are here." On May 3, 1861, she describes an interview between Lee and A. T. M. Rust in which Gen. Lee states that his policy is defensive, that he will not march off Va. soil. Only a "case of a collision" will free him to march

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on New York or Philadelphia. Finally in May, 1861, Carrie goes to Flushing, from where she writes to her family who are in Europe during the winter of 1861-62, commenting on the organization of the Union Aid Society in New York on Dec. 10, 1861, the danger of European war, and the gloomy state of the country. In this family of divided loyalties, no bitterness toward one another is shown in their letters. Suffering and slaughter is seen for both sides. On Mar. 20, 1862, Carrie writes that abolition keeps pace with the U. S. Army and that Lincoln's

"menage" is obnoxious to the border. Wendell Phillips' "harangue" before Congress on abolition in the District of Columbia does not help matters for Lincoln nor promote peace. In April, 1862, Carrie and her family return to find depredations by Federal troops at "Poplar Grove," one fifth of the slaves of Jefferson Co. run away, and stealing of horses causing serious inconvenience to farmers. Communication with the North becomes a major concern as the Potomac blockade tightens.

On May 19, 1862, Carrie gives a vivid

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account of depredations at the Millwood home of Courtney (Byrd) Jones, wife of Episcopal rector Joseph Jones and niece of Mrs. C. W. Andrews. Much property of the C. W. Andrews family of Shepherdstown, stored for safe keeping at Millwood, is destroyed.

Unionists in Shepherdstown, the ebb and flow of the armies, relatives in service on both sides, and the threatened arrest of Edmund Jennings Lee, cousin of Robert E. Lee, are detailed in letters. On July 2, 1862, Carrie encloses in a letter to her father the report

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of the overseer at "Rockland" giving an account of conditions in Loudoun Co. and showing the scattering of the Rust family as refugees. When Gen. Pope orders the oath of allegiance as a prerequisite for a pass, Carrie writes in July, 1862, of how the women of Shepherdstown were evading this. Martial law prevails. Difficulty in securing money from the North and lack of blankets, linens, and clothing in Va. are pressing problems.

After the Battle of Antietam Carrie sends word of her safety by a paroled Federal prisoner.

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Her house and barn are full of Confederate wounded. Her letters in the fall of 1862 tell of the aftermath of the battle, disagreeable episodes caused by the Potomac blockade, and plans for a visit to Flushing. Letter Book I ends in Dec., 1862.

Carrie's daughter, Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell, wrote a parallel to these letter books in 1894. Her reminiscences covering the family life in Copenhagen and in Va. are in the same box with the letter books. Sister Danske (Bedinger) Dandridge also made an incomplete typescript of

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this volume, which is filed with it. Mrs. Mitchell gives details missing from her mother's letters. Her memories are much less pessimistic in tone. Carrie Bedinger's letters are tinged by ill health, financial stringency, and homesickness. "Mamy," as she is named in her mother's letters, gives an excellent picture of Danish social life and customs, describing the Queen Mother, Princess Alexandra as a young girl, and the personality of Hans Christian Anderson who visited her family. She also describes her father's role in the abolition of

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the Sound Dues, and relates his death in 1858. To life in Copenhagen is contrasted the poverty of the family stay in Flushing in 1856-57 and pleasant visits to Va. The George Rust family in Loudoun Co. are described, as are the Lawrence gardens at Flushing, "Bedford," and "Poplar Grove" in Va. The memoirs conclude with a vivid account of old Shepherdstown, the cattle drives up the turnpike from Va., and the C. & O. Canal, etc.

Among the note-books kept by Mrs. Dandridge are five dealing with family affairs and letters,

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interspersed with private letters, poems, and
manuscripts.

1. The 1892 notebook begins with a study of the health of American women; continues with horticultural notes; a short story, "How It Happened"; gives a letter by Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee, "Leeland," 1843, describing the family events; quotes a poem to Henrietta dated Apr. 17, 1829; and contains copies of letters by Major John Clark of York, Pa., 1802, Maria (Bedinger) Miller, Sarah Bedinger, and other cousins. Horticultural, genealogical, and

oriental rug comments on the reverse pages are interrupted by a draft of a revealing letter, ca. 1907-08, by Mrs. Dandridge giving a view of the family, personal reactions, and the plan for Historic Shepherdstown (p. 96). Hugh Stephenson's riflemen are also noted.

2. The 1903 notebook contains "The Two Brothers," "Daniel Bedinger's Life at Norfolk," and "My Patron Saint St. Ethelbert," an account of the counts of Berg and Altena. The Daniel Bedinger material (p. 27) gives fuller data than is contained in "Henry Bedinger and Old

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Bedford." Organization, personnel, and purpose of the Norfolk Navy Yard as it began in the 1790's are given. Commander Samuel Barron and William Pennock are mentioned. The sale of the property by Va. to the U. S. for the Navy Yard in 1800 is described, together with Daniel Bedinger's appointment in 1802 as naval agent and his activities as such till his dismissal in 1808. The Virginia Chronicle, Jan., 1793, Norfolk, is quoted on the measurements of the Dismal Swamp Canal. Daniel Bedinger is one of the Directors, 1792-93, with Thomas Newton, John

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Cooke, and Donald Campbell. Upon the dismissal of Daniel Bedinger by Secretary of the Navy Robert Smith in 1808, Bedinger published a long letter to Smith, discussing charges and the dismissal (pp. 19-96) and including an appendix containing letters by William B. Giles, Robert Smith, Daniel Bedinger, Thomas Worthington, and Thomas Newton. (This is concluded in "Notes for Historic Shepherdstown," 1908, Reverse, pp. 102-03, 106-16, 118a.)

The main body of this Mar. 20, 1808, letter gives biographical data on Daniel Bedinger, and

reviews the small pay of the office of naval agent, the influence of Charles Goldsborough on Secretary Smith, and the relations of Smith and Bedinger. The 28 letters in the appendix cover U. S. Navy Dept. appointments, timber at the Navy Yard at Norfolk to repair frigates in Washington, D. C., expenses, criticisms of Robert Smith's administration of the Navy Dept., criticisms of Washington as a navy repair yard, advantages of Norfolk as a navy yard, references to the U. S. Mediterranean Squadron, nature of the position of U. S. naval agent in a U. S.

navy yard, and reference to Commodore Edward Preble (p. 77, 84).

3. 1906 Notebook, "A Book about the Bedingers" begins with "The House of Hope." "Bedinger notes" (pp. 13-16) copies the letter of Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee to Gen. David Hunter on July 20, 1864, after he had burned her home, "Bedford." The story of St. George's Chapel and the Briscoes of "Piedmont" is related. On pp. 21-22 is quoted an article from the National Intelligencer, Apr. 8, 1808, stating Robert Smith's case for dismissing Daniel Bedinger, and other data

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on this case. The War of 1812 (p. 23); copies of letters by Henry and Daniel Bedinger (duplicated in typed copies); details of ^{the} 50th anniversary meeting of Revolutionary Veterans at Morgan's Springs, June 10, 1825, from the Harper's Ferry Free Press; details of Daniel Bedinger's family at "Bedford" (pp. 42-50); a rough chronology of the Bedinger family, 1737-1830's; and snatches of poetry compose the first part of the notebook. The reverse half contains drafts of letters by Mrs. Dandridge, ca. 1906 at "Rose Brake," giving opinions, especially on women, to

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"Dear Friend," J. B. Webster. These were written before her daughter Dorothea died in May, 1907, and are a revealing series on Mrs. Dandridge's relations with her family, her husband and his business, and her state of mind (pp. 103-127). A letter to "Belle" (Isabelle Lawrence, Dandridge, the young aunt of Danske, who was married to Lemuel Pumell Dandridge, brother of Adam S. Dandridge) about 1906 speaks of the character of the Dandridge family and Mrs. Dandridge's personal financial problems. "The Country Lady Comes to Town," (p. 131); "A Pre-

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tended Mormon" (p. 133); "The Moon Beam and the
Evening Primrose" (p. 138); "Knights of the
Horse Shoe" (p. 140); scraps of a garden diary
from May-Oct., 1906; "A Pretty Family" (p. 149);
"Some Animal Friends" (p. 164); "Bedinger Notes"
(pp. 167-179), concerning the deaths of Daniel
Bedinger, Edwin Grey Bedinger, and Henry Beding-
er III: all these manuscripts are in rough
draft. A copy of Lawrence Berry Washington's
poem, "To Rosalie" (pp. 179-180), is followed
by a sketch of Don Laurio (probably L. B.
Washington) and his poem, "A Fragment." This

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in turn is followed (p. 190) by an obituary of Lawrence Berry Washington, Nov. 15, 1856, reviewing his adventurous life. Family letters (duplicates of typed copies) appear, pp. 192-198.

4. 1907 Notebook, labeled "As Others See Us," "Old Bedinger Letters," contains the manuscript of "Lonely Souls" (pp. 1-4), a garden diary, May 10, 1907, "Round About a Garden" (pp. 7-12), and copies of family letters (pp. 12-18) by Sarah Bedinger Foster and Sally (Rutherford) Bedinger. The manuscript, "As Others See Us," (pp. 19-34) is followed by Bedinger letter

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copies (p. 34) by Virginia Washington, Mary Bedinger, and Daniel Bedinger. They are accompanied by a copy of family genealogy from Jacob Bedinger's Bible, a copy of Henry Bedinger III's journal, 1833, and other family notes used in "Henry Bedinger and Old Bedford." A number of marriages are noted (p. 64), among them A. B. Boteler, Henry Boteler, and A. S. Dandridge. Among the deaths noted is that of Mrs. St. George Tucker. Numerous miscellaneous notes on Berkeley and Jefferson Co. people are made. Danske Dandridge (ca. 1907) drafted a

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letter to "Mr. Swearingen" (Henry Bedinger Swearingen), asking for information and telling of literary plans (pp. 70-72). In the reverse section are copied: "February in a Southern Garden," "The Family of Pinks," a garden diary for May, June, miscellaneous stories, and miscellaneous diary jottings (p. 106). Mrs. Dandridge kept a draft of a letter, early in 1907, written to Mrs. Jennings, which gives insight into her situation in her later years (pp. 111-113). Many miscellaneous notes, such as a list of Revolutionary captains from Berke-

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ley Co., conclude the notebook. On the fly leaf of this notebook is a list of articles sold in 1907, presumably to raise money.

5. The 1910 notebook contains notes on early Congressional elections and candidates in the Berkeley Co. District including Alex. White, Robert Rutherford, Daniel Morgan, John Baker, Edward Lucas, and William Darke. "Notes on the Dinwiddie Papers" follow concerning Va. in the 1750's, Adam Stephen, Braddock's defeat, etc. Family notes (pp. 81-109) concern the period 1813-1835, and mention Robert Rutherford, the

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Keene family of Westmorland Court House, Revolutionary records of the Bedinger brothers, Ann (Stephen) Dandridge Hunter (p. 91), and many other details of family history. This notebook concludes with a manuscript by Violet, the daughter of Mrs. Dandridge, entitled, "The Posthumous Work of S. K. Dandridge," written in 1927. Here Serena Dandridge gives an appreciation of her father and mother, Danske and Adam Stephen Dandridge (pp. 111;117), a sketch of Va. farming life, and scraps of poems.

The 23 journals of Danske Dandridge, ca.

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1864-1910, cover almost fifty years. They show her life and her thoughts in great personal detail. Beginning at ten years of age (about 1864) Danske writes poems, prose stories, and comments on the fighting and confusion at the end of the Civil War. Dr. Charles Wesley Andrews plays a prominent role in Shepherdstown at this time. Carrie B. Bedinger cares for the children of Armistead Rust as well as her own family, when relatives are widely scattered over Va. as refugees. The volume 1869-1872 covers the period after the death of Carrie B. Bedinger,

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when Danske is in school at Charlottesville and staying at "Willow Bank." She gives a charming casual description of social life in New York City, including family gossip, the Flushing Institute, the wedding of her sister Minnie to John B. F. Mitchell in 1871, and especially of Mrs. Williams' School. Concerts, books, lectures, churches, boarding-houses are combined with her father's poem "Potomac," p. 162, and visits to sister Virginia (Bedinger) Michie and to friend Nellie Garber at Staunton.

The journal for 1874-1879 is divided into

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two parts. The first relates the increasing illness of Mary King (Bowne) Lawrence. On the reverse of this journal (part 2) are many Civil War poems; particularly those in the handwriting of Carrie Bowne (Lawrence) Bedinger are most interesting.

The journal from 1875-1879 shows an increase in correspondents and in poetry writing, as well as young gentlemen friends. It is apparent at this date that Danske Dandridge has malaria, a disease which haunted her the rest of her life. Moody and Sankey revivals in

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New York in the spring of 1876 are followed by a trip to Charlestown, W. Va., to Annie Greene's wedding in Aug., 1876, when Danske meets and becomes engaged to Adam Stephen Dandridge of "The Bower," Martinsburg, W. Va. They are married, May 3, 1877. She describes in detail the members of his family (p. 223). After the birth of Serena Katherine ("Violet") Dandridge on Mar. 15, 1878, the family move to "Poplar Grove," Carrie Bedinger's farm, before the birth of Stephen Hawks Dandridge on July 29, 1879. This house is her home for the rest of her life,

the scene of her garden and her literary labors.

The journal, 1875-1879, concludes with a number of copies of letters to friends, Grandfather Lawrence, cousin Lawrence Rust, and Francis Greene.

The journal of 1881-1883 contains scraps of poetry and prose. Mrs. Dandridge begins her search for health in Baltimore, Washington, and various sanitariums, a quest which she continued every year from 1881 till her journals end. In 1883 at "Mountain View" in Pa. she met Margaretta Lippincott, a young artist and poetess

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from Philadelphia, to whom she gives credit for
inspiring her to publish her poems. In Part 2
of the journal, pp. 35-55, Danske recorded Miss
Lippincott's "Beautiful Thoughts," and also
poetry of her own to Miss Lippincott. (Many
letters of this woman are included in the origi-
nal collection.)

From this time the journals note the publi-
cation of many poems and (later) prose articles
in American magazines of the period. Godey's
and The Independent are frequently mentioned.
Mrs. Dandridge kept an annual account of her

financial earnings by her pen in her journals.

It is about 1885 that she meets Mrs. Sidney Lanier at a sanitarium. It is also in 1885 that she begins her efforts to move to a "more habitable place" than Shepherdstown, or "Dawdletown," as she calls it. Like grandfather Lawrence and her mother Carrie B. Bedinger, Mrs. Dandridge discovered that gardening was one of the great interests of her life; as the journals progress, she begins to write of the many flowers, shrubs, trees, and "walks" at the "Grove," which she rechristened "Rose Brake." Many references are

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made to "Miss Kate" - Serena Katherine Dandridge
- the oldest sister of Adam Stephen Dandridge,
who came to the "Grove" to act as housekeeper and
companion to the Dandridge children during
Danske's absences and illnesses.

The journal of 1885-1887 states her first
poem was sold in 1884 by Danske. Her sister
Minnie - Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell - was also
writing under the pen name of "Marie Blount."
Her reminiscences on the aftermath of the Battle
of Antietam appeared in 1887 in Southern Bivouac
and as "A Woman's Recollections of Antietam," in

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Battles and Leaders of the Civil War (II, 686-693). Danske visited Mrs. Mitchell in Flushing in March, 1887, when Dr. Ward of The Independent took her to Putnam's, the publishers who brought out her book of poems, Joy.

Mrs. Dandridge compiled two volumes of journals called "A Family Record," in which she recorded extracts of letters, journals, and poems in a chronology of family events, 1877 to 1896. Letters here include those of A. S. Dandridge, Miss Kate Dandridge, daughter Violet, son Stephen Hawks, and Danske Dandridge. They

reveal the estrangement of Danske with Minnie Mitchell and Harry Bedinger. A small fortune comes to her with the death of grandfather John W. Lawrence on Dec. 20, 1888. Young Sidney Lanier comes as tutor to Violet and Stephen H. Dandridge on June 20, 1889. A. S. Dandridge is elected to the W. Va. Legislature in 1890, and Danske becomes a member of the Ladies Literary Club of Baltimore. Her friendship with Lizette Reese, the poetess, begins at this time. The last pages of this family record are hurried, with few details of Violet's schooling, the

death of Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell (Mar. 22, 1896), and the birth of Dorothea Spottswood Dandridge (Jan. 29, 1896).

"Extract from Sylvia's Journal" (probably about events in 1890-91) is queer semi-autobiographical fiction.

The journal, 1887-1894, covers family affairs. On pp. 30-31, Mrs. Dandridge reviews the important dates of her life. She makes many comments on her work at this time, when she begins her prose articles on gardening. In Dec., 1891, she published her second book of

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poems, Rose Brake. The winters of 1891, 1892, and 1893 are passed in Charleston, W. Va., at sessions of the Legislature. The constant financial pressure is marked here, and throughout the journals. A miscellaneous journal dated 1891-1893 contains garden notes, poetry, expense accounts, etc.

A journal with many garden notes written in 1891 includes, "Journal of a Winter in Charleston, W. Va.," letters to Lizette Reese in Mar. and Apr., 1891, and "A Day Dream" (p. 48, reverse).

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The journal for 1895-1898 records Mrs. Dandridge's visits to Washington, D. C., the failure of the farm machinery business of Lee and Dandridge, and the financial troubles of the 1890's. Stephen Hawks Dandridge's death in 1897 is followed by letters to John Mitchell in May, 1897, asking help with debts, and to ---- Higgins in 1898 on the same theme. Many expense accounts are included. On the reverse on p. 76 is a plan of the garden at "Poplar Grove."

"The Mourner's Year Book," Jan. 1 to Apr. 29, 1897, contains religious reflections after

the death of the Dandridge son. The journals for 1897, Jan.-July and July, 1897, through Apr., 1901, contain details of this death and are confused. During 1898 the impending mental breakdown of Violet Dandridge becomes a certainty. Dr. John Mitchell of Philadelphia enters when Violet is placed in his hospital. Danske writes to aunt Fannie (Lawrence) Carter on the subject of Violet. Her letters to Dr. John Mitchell and William D. Howells are also drafted in this book.

The journal for 1903-1904 mentions visits

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to Washington and friendship with Count Reinhold von Rosen. "A Winter Snuggery," a garden article, appears here. This journal is notable for copies of a number of Revolutionary War letters to Col. Van Swearingen. Col. Swearingen was Lieutenant of Berkeley Co. (His given name is Van, the family having dropped the van from their surname. If it is used in the papers, it is probably an error, as this family did not use the name van Swearingen in Berkeley Co.) To him in regard to Indian warfare, the Va. frontier, the raising of militia, and troop movements come

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letters in 1777-78 and in 1780. The first group contains four letters by Governor Patrick Henry and one by Gen. Edward Hand on Va. frontier affairs; the second group centers around Gen. Lacklan McIntosh. Appointed in May, 1778, to command the Western Dept. at Fort Pitt, he writes to organize his expedition against the Indians. The 1778 letters also contain two letters by Major Richard Campbell of Va., and one by Major John Clark of Pa. Col. Van Swearingen writes "Patarole," a detailed plan for patrol of Berkeley Co. roads to prevents disorders by slaves and

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poor whites. Col. John Morrow of the Berkeley Co. militia writes to Col. Swearingen on militia business. A Thomas Jefferson letter dated Apr. 19, 1780, gives detailed instructions for the organization of the Va. frontier for an expedition to Indian towns in the old Northwest. Jefferson as governor is relying on the militia, plans meetings of county lieutenants, and gives his theory of the best way to wage war with Indians. These original letters by Col. Swearingen were in the possession of the descendants of Nancy (Bedinger) and James Strode

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Swearingen. Mrs. Dandridge places them in her Historic Shepherdstown (pp. 178-183; 202-209).

The Journal for 1904-1906 contains drafts to ---- Higgins and to nephew Bedinger Mitchell. Losses on Danske's New York investments, which have been under the guidance of John B. B. Mitchell and Jack, his son, are mentioned. Mrs. Dandridge had published a surprising number of garden articles and poems by 1904, with the small sums of money so earned diminishing by that date; hence she turns to the third phase of her work, family genealogy and the history of

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her section of Va. This means longer prose writings and books which she publishes through her nephew George Michie of Charlottesville, Va., and then sells herself. On the farm she is attempting to raise Shetland ponies and plant an apple orchard.

The journal for 1906-1909 gives news of the copying of C. B. Bedinger's letters, of a proposed life of Henry Bedinger and old "Bedford," of the compilation of American Prisoners of the Revolution, and of the publication of George Michael Bedinger. Mention is made of the col-

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lection of letters and materials from relatives
and libraries.

The journals are followed by a beginning of an autobiography of Danske Dandridge which she wrote only until the return of her father from Denmark in 1858. It contains a few interesting details on Copenhagen.

Many drafts of letters are scattered through the journals. These have been autographed with references on autograph cards. They include many early letters by Mrs. Dandridge (1873-1876), and a number to Miss Kate

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Dandridge, to Adam Stephen Dandridge (1881-1891), and to Stephen Hawks Dandridge. In return, letters from Adam Stephen Dandridge (1881-1892), Miss Kate Dandridge (1882-1894), and Violet Dandridge (1881-1894) were received and copied in the journals. In addition is a group of drafts to relatives and friends: Fran (Lawrence) Carter, Lizette Reese, John B. F. Mitchell, ---- Higgins, Mr. ----, ---- Holden, Mr. Redner, and Mrs. Jennings. These letters are either financial or personal in character, are often quite confused, but are definitely letters.

In the Genealogy box is a small pamphlet written by Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee on the Bedinger family. It contains an introduction by Susan (Pendleton) Lee, wife of Edwin Gray Lee, on the life of Henrietta Lee. Mrs. Lee wrote of the Bedingers, including accounts by Henry Bedinger II, Dr. B. F. Bedinger of Ky., and Virginia McMechen of Red Hill, Colo.

Mrs. Dandridge made many notes and wrote much preliminary prose in notebooks. Four volumes cover "The Heroes of the Vendee," which she never published. Four volumes are on "De

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Deah Ole House" (also called "Haxley Hall" or "Old Uncle Silas"). Eight volumes of prose fiction include "Hammock under the Oaks," "The Case of Elizabeth," composition stories from school in New York in 1872, etc.

Five notebooks of poetry (1863-1901) contain many early poems on the Civil War and copies of poetry by others. Adam Stephen Dandridge, Edwin Gray Lee, Judge John Blair Hoge, Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee, and Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell contribute poems. "Stone Wall Jackson," an elegy by George Rust Bedinger, was written before his

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death at Gettysburg.

The six volumes of "Notes for Historic Shepherdstown" contain much historical material. The 1908 "Notes" have the conclusion of the 1808 Daniel Bedinger letter to Robert Smith (see 1903 Note Book, "Daniel Bedinger's Life in Norfolk," pp. 19-96, for the beginning.) Henry Bedinger II's letters to G. Fleming on the origin of the steamboat; Gen. Horatio Gates' letter of Jan. 12, 1797, on James Rumsey's steamboat; and the letters of James Rumsey in 1777 to O. Pollock on the purchase of slaves: all center around the

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life of the inventor of the steamboat. (See James Rumsey Papers, Duke MS. Dept.) This notebook also contains material on the political life of Henry Bedinger III, 1846-1851, including his speech in Congress on the Oregon question in 1846 and his acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Congress in Apr., 1851.

The second notebook in this series, called "Adam Stephen Notes," contains much data on Adam Stephen, his early life and his family, including letters, an indenture, and service in the French and Indian War. Mention is made of his brothers

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Alexander and Robert and a sister who married Alexander White. On Jan. 5, 1777, Adam Stephen described the Battle of Trenton to Jonathan Seaman; and on Apr. 12, 1777, he wrote to Anthony Noble, who managed his plantations during the Revolutionary War. Other Adam Stephen letters are mentioned and summarized.

Robert Rutherford data begins on p. 22, with letters during the French and Indian War (1758), from Winchester, Va., headquarters of Rutherford's Rangers, to George Washington, Joseph McDowell, Thomas Swearingen, Samuel Fry,

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and John Blair. They concern frontier defense against Indians and the situation of Fort Loudoun, Va. Later letters by Rutherford to George Washington after the Revolutionary War describe Rutherford's financial losses and comment on the Whiskey Rebellion in Pa. Gen. William Darke also wrote in this period to President Washington on Daniel Bedinger.

The third volume of "Notes for Historic Shepherdstown" contains lists of names from German Reformed and Episcopal graveyards in Shepherdstown. Data on the Virginia militia at

Cowpens and Guilford Court House includes more names. The Samuel Washington family, John Thornton Augustine in particular, are described (pp. 7-9).

Volume four on Shepherdstown contains genealogy. Hundreds of names are mentioned in this and the other notebooks, so that any searcher on Berkeley County genealogy would do well to go through the volumes. Rutherfords, Worthingtons, Washingtons, Swearingens, Tiffins, and Lucases are a few. Many marriage and obituary notices are cited. Elizabeth (Bedinger)

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Davenport, Lawrence Berry Washington, and George
Rust Bedinger of the 1st Va. Cavalry, C. S. A.
Army, are individuals described. The wills of
Daniel Bedinger, March 1, 1818, and his wife
Sarah (Rutherford) Bedinger, July 12, 1844, are
given in full. Poems of Shepherdstown conclude
this.

Volume five on Shepherdstown is dated 1909,
contains garden notes, S. K. (Violet) Dandridge's
poems, an old tax book of 1797, descriptions of
the Pandletons, Morgan Morgan (p. 11), Richard
ap. Morgan (p. 22), the will and family of

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William Darke, old newspapers and chapels of Berkeley, etc. A draft of a letter by Danske Dandridge in this volume compares "modern" literature with 18th century writing.

In volume six, "Rutherford Book," 1911, of the notes are interesting details on the Rutherford family, William Darke (p. 74), and John Kearsley (p. 24, reverse). A list of people (with addresses) to consult for material for Historic Shepherdstown is given.

Mrs. Dandridge filled six notebooks collecting material for her American Prisoners of

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the Revolution. Aside from casualties, hardships, names of prisoners, ^{and} notes on books, the first notebook contains data on the Hite family of Winchester (pp. 50-55), the Dandriddles, the Grays and the Gannetts, the James Rumsey family, the Shepherds (p. 94), and the Van Metres (p. 103, reverse); it also gives more information on Richard ap. Morgan and the Rutherfords, the Swearingens, and the Washingtons. The manuscript of the book itself begins in Volume I (p. 132, reverse).

The nine notebooks for the unpublished

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book St. Clair's Defeat also contain many names
of the 1790's in Berkeley Co. They are not in
any definite order. Bedingers, Dandridges,
Morgans, Worthingtons, and Darkes all again ap-
pear.

Eleven notebooks on gardening and horti-
culture cover plant lists, journals, articles,
and a series of letters to Lizette Reese (1890).
In the 1890-92 note is a sketched plan (re-
verse, p. 89) of the garden at the "Grove" ("Rose
Brake"). Many of the garden notes and journals
have small autobiographical scraps; in 1891-92

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is a sketch of "Dawdletown" (Shepherdstown).
"Moonwalk," southern poetry, roses, rock garden-
ing, and many miscellaneous topics are in the
garden notes. They are confused in form and
content and are seemingly labeled by Miss Violet
Dandridge in rough chronological order.

The three scrapbooks of the collection
are miscellaneous. One, evidently compiled by
Danske Dandridge, contains calling cards,
menus, etc., belonging to Carrie B. (Lawrence)
Bedinger from her stay in Washington, D. C.,
and Copenhagen, Denmark. Mrs. Dandridge here

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copied a letter dated Feb. 15, 1857, from her father, Henry Bedinger II, from Copenhagen to Carrie B. (Lawrence) Bedinger. (A typed copy has been placed with the letters of this collection, and is noted in the sketch of the letters.) This notebook was originally used by Charles Cocke at the University of Virginia in 1869-70.

The second scrapbook was originally an account book of a Shepherdstown blacksmith in the 1820's, with accounts of Daniel Bedinger and Mrs. Sarah (Rutherford) Bedinger. Many

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clippings concerning Shepherdstown in the 1840's
are pasted in it. By 1870 journal jottings were
made by another person, who is unknown.

The third scrapbook is one of original and
copied poetry kept by Alexander Robinson Pendle-
ton, dated 1858 to 1897. He was the law partner
and cousin of Edmund Pendleton Dandridge in Win-
chester in the 1880's, Edmund being the brother
of Adam Stephen Dandridge. Contributing are
Mary Spottswood (Dandridge) Buchanan, aunt of
Adam Stephen Dandridge; Lemuel Pumell Dandridge,
his brother; and Philip Clayton Pendleton (d.

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1860), probably the grandfather of A. R. Pendleton. From Alex. Robinson Boteler in 1881 Pendleton received a letter describing the family of Charles Wilson Peale and his admiration for the Swiss artist, Angelica Kauffman. The connection to the Botelers is explained. The later poems of A. R. Robinson are written from New York.

The twelve volumes containing the writings of Serena Katherine (Violet) Dandridge are miscellaneous in character, dealing with such subjects as accounts, first aid, Swedenborgian

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Bible study, birds, religion, poetry, etc. One volume ^{contains} copies of the letters, journals, and poetry written by Adam Stephen Dandridge and Caroline Danske Bedinger during their courtship and marriage, 1876-1877. Violet wrote a tribute in 1929 to her father.

Miscellaneous volumes include memorandum books, account books, prose, poetry (ca. 1884) and "Fall Notes" (1905). Poetry by Florence Dandridge, "In Woods and Fields" (1928), and a copy of Joy (1888) are also here.

Picture additions contain excellent like-

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nesses of Henry Bedinger III, Caroline B. Bed-
inger, and their daughter Danske (Bedinger)
Dandridge.

Of note is the work of Edmund Jennings Lee,
son of Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee, on Lee of Va.
(Philadelphia, 1895). Concise biographical
material for the Bedingers and other families
in these papers is given.

Ellsworth Marshall Rust, who compiled Rust
of Virginia (Washington, Va., 1940), has an ex-
cellent presentation of the Edmund J. Lee, the
George Rust, and the John Watson Lawrence
families.

Dandridge, Carolina Danske (Bedinger) 279 (b)

For particulars on the Lawrence families see Margherita Arlina Hamm, Famous Families of New York (2 vols., N. Y., 1901) I, 229-246.

For many details concerning the old families and houses, see the Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society. A description of "The Bower" is in VII, p.9, Dec., 1941; XX VI, p.15, Dec., 1960; and ibid., pp 38-39, contains references to the Bedingers.

Dandridge, Caroline Danske (Bedinger) 280

There are poems by Danske Dandridge and Henry Bedinger III in Ella May Turner, comp., Stories and Verse of West Virginia (Scottdale, Pa., c1923).

2 items added 2-23-59: one, a letter by "R. B. G." to Mrs. Serena (Pendleton) Dandridge, June 25, 1863, while he was on the way to Gettysburg with Pickett's Division, Longstreet's Corps, describing the good conduct of the C. S. A. Army and mentioning Nathaniel Beverley Tucker(1820-90) and his son Jemmie; the other, a Confederate artilleryman, from Jefferson Co.,

Dandridge, Caroline Danske (Bedinger) 281

W. Va., describes the action at Kernstown, Va., on Mar. 23, 1862. This letter is misdated Apr. 1, 1862.

See the Guide to Manuscripts and Archives in the West Virginia Collection (Morgantown, 1958) for a description of the two boxes of Dandridge papers in that collection.

11 items, added 8-6-63, are pictures of Mrs. Mary (Bowne) Lawrence, her son Robert Lawrence, the family of the Rev. Harry Lee, A. S. Dandridge and his children, Miss Nina Mitchell, Isabelle (Lawrence) Dandridge and her family from "The

Dandridge, Caroline Danske (Bedinger) 282

Bower, "Katie (Goldsborough) MacVeigh, and Mrs. Ida (Lee) Rust and her family with pictures of "Rockland."

1 item added, 3-18-63: Commission Samuel Miller in the Virginia militia, June 19, 1811. It is signed by George Wm. Smith.

1 item, added 5-13-63, is a letter of introduction from John Griggs of Charlestown, Va., for Braxton Davenport, son-in-law of Henry Bedinger II.

Dandridge, Caroline Danske (Bedinger) 283

9 items added, 2-19-63, are copies of family genealogy and letters of the Bedingers. These papers came from George Henry Roschan, great-great grandson of Henry Bedinger III. The data was compiled by Margery Bedinger. (See genealogy chart). A Southgate Bowne genealogy comes from the printed volume, The Southgate Family. On Jan. 19, 1898, the American Monthly Magazine (v. 12) printed an account of the ancestry of Henrietta (Bedinger) Lee. Copies of letters to Henrietta (Bedinger) and Edmund Jennings Lee

Dandridge, Caroline Danske (Bedinger) 284

came from Denmark from Henry Bedinger III on Dec. 15, 1854, Sept. 7, 1855, and June 28, 1856, describing life as the American minister at Copenhagen.

Copies of letters by Miss Nina Mitchell to the Reverend Henry Bedinger IV on Dec. 10, 1911, and June 21, 1912, describe Copenhagen and Denmark in the light of her grandparents' ~~experiences~~. Miss Mitchell found grandfather Henry Bedinger's official dispatches copied by himself into the American Legation's archives.

Dandridge, Caroline Danske (Bedinger) 285

The Reverend Henry Bedinger IV wrote about 1930 to Mr. E_____ a letter in which he described the fight of July 16, 1863, at Poplar Grove during the Civil War.

Copies of poems by Henry Bedinger III include "Lo the Potomac River" and "Write to Me." These were written while he was in Denmark.

7467 items and 41 volumes, added 6-1-71, gave much additional information to this collection. The Caroline Danske (Bedinger) Dandridge Papers have been changed in name to the Bedinger-Dandridge Family Papers.

Genealogical material has been placed in the first box of the collection, furnishing information about a great many families of Berkeley and Jefferson counties. However, many of the manuscripts and printed materials in this collection contain genealogical references, both to ancestors of Mrs. Dandridge and to others unrelated to her about whom she received enquiries; thus the genealogy of the Bedinger-Dandridge Papers is not confined to the first box of the collection.

The correspondence begins in 1837 and centers in Henry Bedinger III and Caroline Bowne Lawrence, with a few family letters of Serena Catherine Pendleton, who married Adam Stephen Dandridge I.

Henry Bedinger III and his friends, Philip Pendleton Cooke and Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, wrote about their literary interests and about politics. Young Henry Bedinger was beginning a career as a lawyer with political ambitions.

Caroline Lawrence received many letters from her family and school friends, all of which are

illustrative of social life in Flushing, Long Island, and New York City.

In 1845 both Henry Bedinger of Virginia and John Watson Lawrence of New York were elected to the 29th Congress of the United States. Correspondence from Washington concerns the visits of Caroline Lawrence while her father was in Congress. Henry Bedinger became an ardent suitor for the hand of Caroline Lawrence and his letters to her are numerous. Of special interest are reports on his campaign for re-election in the spring of 1847, as they reveal

local Virginia politics at its most detailed level.

The Lawrence family spent two winters in Washington, where Caroline met many prominent people, including Nathaniel Beverley Tucker and Senator Joseph William Chalmers of Mississippi.

The Rust family of "Rockland," Loudoun County, Virginia, enter the correspondence. Henry Bedinger visited his two children, Virginia and George Rust Bedinger, by his first wife Margaret (Rust) Bedinger.

Caroline Lawrence visited Niagara Falls and

Canada in the summer of 1847 before her marriage to Henry Bedinger.

By September, 1847, letters appeared on the affairs of the 1st Virginia Regiment serving in the Mexican War. Colonel John F. Hamtramck and others appeal to Henry Bedinger as their Congressman to send recruits to the regiment.

In 1848, Henry and Caroline (Lawrence) Bedinger were living in Washington while Congress was in session. The campaign of 1848 is described in political letters to Bedinger from Virginia. Family correspondence with

Flushing contains references to the financial difficulties in which Henry Bedinger had become involved. From this date such problems increasingly plagued him.

Also in 1848, Eliza Lawrence and Armistead Thomson Mason Rust became engaged. With their marriage in 1849 correspondence between the Rusts of "Rockland," the Lawrences of Flushing, and the Bedingers of Shepherdstown increased.

The early letters of 1849 concern Henry Bedinger's unsuccessful attempt to secure the nomination in the Virginia convention for a

third term in Congress. By June, 1849, he had settled in New York City to practice law, but this venture failed, so that the Bedingers returned to Shepherdstown in early 1850. Amid a large family correspondence, financial difficulties, and a struggling legal practice, Henry Bedinger continued his work for the Democratic Party.

In May, 1852, a group of friends from Jefferson County made a camping trip in the hills of western Virginia. Henry Bedinger wrote a long description of this venture into the

wilderness of the Allegheny Mountains.

During the Presidential campaign of 1852, Henry Bedinger spoke and traveled extensively for the Democratic Party, with the result that early in 1853, with the aid of General George Rust, he was nominated by President Pierce as chargé d'affaires to Denmark. Caroline (Lawrence) Bedinger returned to Flushing to await the birth of a child, while Henry Bedinger sailed for Europe. She joined him in the autumn of 1853.

The letters from Copenhagen contain much the

same content as those in this collection that were catalogued earlier. Family life and social affairs are emphasized, rather than the official business transacted by the office of the chargé d'affaires. By August of 1855, Henry Bedinger was working to be appointed the United States Minister to Denmark, an office which carried additional salary as well as higher rank. Financial difficulties and the ill health of Caroline Bedinger finally brought about the decision to send the family back to Flushing to await his return to this country. He re-

mained for two more years at his post in Copenhagen, from where he exchanged many letters with Caroline and the family in Virginia.

The year 1858 witnessed the deaths of Eliza (Lawrence) Rust, General George Rust, and Henry Bedinger. The latter died in October, 1858, a few months after his return from Denmark in the summer of that year.

Caroline Bedinger settled her business affairs and moved to "Poplar Grove," near Shepherdstown in April, 1859. The outbreak of war in 1861 caused Mrs. Bedinger to return with

her family to Flushing for a short time. Her stepson, George Rust Bedinger, joined the 33rd Virginia Regiment, C.S.A. Army, while her step-daughter, Virginia, remained at "Bedford" with the family of Edmund Jennings Lee.

This addition to the collection, 6-1-71, adds much material on the history of the Dandridge family and their cousins, the Pendletons. "The Bower" near Martinsburg, Berkeley County, was the home of many Dandridge sons and daughters who were growing up there during the 1850's. Family correspondence became increasingly

frequent, particularly between young Kate Dandridge and her mother, Serena Catherine (Pendleton) Dandridge. When the Civil War began the three oldest brothers, Lemuel Purnell, Edmund Pendleton, and Adam Stephen Dandridge all joined the Confederate Army. Their letters came from the Virginia battlefields and camps. A cousin, John Esten Cooke, was with the cavalry of General J.E.B. Stuart.

Caroline Bedinger returned with her children to "Poplar Grove" early in 1862. Letters from her New York family concerned for her safety,

from George Rust Bedinger from the Virginia battlefields, and from Charles Wesley Andrews, the Episcopal rector at Shepherdstown, were frequent.

After the end of the war the education of the three young Bedinger children and the ill health of Caroline Bedinger dominated the correspondence until her death in 1869.

The correspondence then became that of the youngest Bedinger, Caroline Danske, and of her young friends. Her business affairs concerning her inheritance from her mother are transacted

after 1877 by John Fulton Berrien Mitchell, who had married Mary Bedinger, Danske's sister.

J.F.B. Mitchell and his son Jack continued this service for many years for Danske Bedinger after her marriage to Adam Stephen Dandridge and also for her daughter, Violet.

Danske Bedinger married Adam Stephen Dandridge in 1877, and her aunt, Isabelle Lawrence, married Lemuel Purnell Dandridge in 1878. Lemuel Dandridge and his family lived at "The Bower," while Danske and Stephen Dandridge moved into the old Bedinger place, "Poplar

Grove." These two Dandridge families wrote many letters over the years; the younger members of the groups were very friendly.

Danske Dandridge began her literary career with publications in the Shepherdstown Register in 1881. Since childhood she had been writing short poems and keeping a diary. Her efforts to publish her early poetry led to an exchange of letters at the end of 1884 with John Esten Cooke, who explained the trials of getting poetry printed.

At this time Adam Stephen Dandridge began an

agricultural implements business, which held the agency for the Cyclone Fanning Mill.

During the 1880's a number of letters from Mary (Day) Lanier and her sons attest to their friendship with Danske Dandridge.

By 1890, Violet Dandridge was enrolled at "Oldfields" the school for young ladies at Glencoe, Maryland. Her Dandridge cousins from "The Bower" were also students at this academy, so that many letters came from these pupils, as well as the headmistress, Anna Austen McCulloh. Correspondence from the Baltimore poetess,

Lizette Reese, which is with this addition, 6-1-71, supplements manuscripts already in the collection.

Family letters note the birth of Dorothea Dandridge on January 29, 1896, to Adam Stephen and Danske Dandridge, as well as the death of Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell on March 22, 1896, and the death of Stephen Hawks Dandridge in January, 1897.

About this time Serena Catherine Dandridge III, known as Violet, was living in Washington, D.C., and met the family of Frank Sewall (1837-

1915), theologian and pastor of the Swedenborgian or New Church in that city. Through the Sewalls Violet met Howard Helmick and began the study of art under his direction. Her artistic ability, thus channeled, became the center of her life. Meanwhile, in 1899 her mental health became increasingly troubled.

Danske Dandridge continued to write and publish poetry in spite of illness. Her interest in gardening and flowers led her to write numerous authoritative articles. Her correspondence with many literary friends, publishers, editors,

poets, and gardeners ranged from Montana to England and New Zealand.

About 1900 a number of series of letters from various acquaintances came in answer to a personal placed by Mrs. Dandridge in a Washington newspaper.

In 1903, Violet Dandridge had recovered from illness so far as to be able to live and work in Washington. She began to draw various specimens for the scientific publications of the National Museum in the Smithsonian Institute. Here she met Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark of the

Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. Letters to her parents from Washington give frequent comments on her scientific work. She went to Cambridge and Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and to Maine for short periods of study and collection. On August 9, 1921, Professor Clark wrote to her an appreciation of her beautiful and accurate drawings, which were a contribution to science. Thus Violet Dandridge was able to combine her love of animals with her ability as an artist.

Miss Kate Dandridge, the aunt who was so

fond of Violet, died in November, 1904, leaving her a mountain farm. In later years Violet Dan Dandridge raised both sheep and guernsey cattle on this farm.

Although Danske Dandridge still wrote garden articles and poetry, her interest in her family and in the history of Jefferson County was deepening. Genealogy became a prominent part of her work. She spent much time in Washington, where she consulted various doctors as well as worked on this genealogical interest. The family at "Poplar Grove," now "Rosebrake," raised

apples, Shetland ponies, and horses.

By 1907, Mrs. Dandridge was collecting family papers from the Mitchells at Flushing and information and manuscripts from other members of her family, all of which led to an extensive correspondence. In particular she found about five hundred old family letters with Henry Bedinger Davenport of Clay, West Virginia. Her search for this material in many places led to the publication and sale of George Michael Bedinger A Kentucky Pioneer (1909), Historic

Shepherdstown (1910), and American Prisoners of the Revolution (1911).

The correspondence became a mass of genealogical information as numerous requests were sent to Mrs. Dandridge for information about ancestors.

By 1911 Mrs. Dandridge had completed a manuscript, "St. Clair's Campaign," which was never published.

Meanwhile her health became so bad that she again sought aid in Washington. Financial troubles increased in 1912 and 1913. By the end of

the latter year Violet Dandridge was again mentally ill and entered a hospital in February, 1914.

Danske Dandridge died on June 2, 1914.

The papers after that date concern the recovery of Violet Dandridge, her work for the Equal Suffrage Association, her association with the New Church, and family matters. Miss Nina Mitchell, the cousin of Violet Dandridge, came to live at "Rosebrake" after the death of Adam Stephen Dandridge, and she continued to live there until her death in 1970. At that

time this last addition of papers came to Perkins Library.

A large number of letters undated are with the collection.

Numerous holograph manuscripts contain the writings of Danske, Adam Stephen, and Violet Dandridge.

Miscellaneous material, financial and legal papers, and miscellany continue the subjects of the first papers catalogued.

Many miscellaneous volumes added to the collection contain business accounts of Adam

Stephen Dandridge and Violet Dandridge, as well as a journal of the latter.

The Mitchell Family Papers in this department should be consulted for the history of Mary (Bedinger) Mitchell and her family.

Information on the Bedinger and Dandridge families is in *The Lawrence Family Letters of Willow Bank, Flushing, New York, 1846-1896* compiled by John Hooper Tennent IV and Marjorie Beverly Tennent (1996).

MSS.

x

Bedinger-Dandridge family.

Papers, 1760-1941.

116 items.

Families from Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, and Kentucky.

Primarily correspondence of Caroline Danske (Bedinger) Dandridge and of her daughter Serena Katherine (Violet) Dandridge. Also includes some of Danske's writings, a few pieces written by Violet, material on Violet's illustrations of fishes for the Smithsonian, and other miscellaneous papers.

Unprocessed collection; cataloged from accession record.

* pj

Addition to the

MSS.

x

Bedinger-Dandridge family.
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Dandridge, Danske Bedinger, \$ d
1858-1914.
2. Bedinger, Serena
Catherine.
3. Women authors--United
States.
4. Women illustrators--United
States.
5. Zoology--Pictorial works.

NcD

14 APR 95

32305515

NDHYme

Bedmar, Alfonso de la Cueva, Marqués de

Papers, 1620

Spain

Cab. 47

1 vol.

6-15-70

Bedmar, Alfonso de la Cueva, Marqués de.
Papers. Spain

Alfonso de la Cueva, Marqués de Bedmar (1572-1655), was the Spanish ambassador to Venice during 1607-c. 1618. He cooperated with the Spanish viceroys of Naples and Milan in an expansionist policy in Italy to which the Venetians were opposed. In 1618 the Venetian government used an alleged conspiracy as an excuse for the expulsion of the Marqués de Bedmar. He later served Philip III in other

Bedmar, Alfonso de la Cueva, Marqués de 2
positions of responsibility and was honored
with the title of marquis and appointment as a
cardinal. Sqvitinio della libertà veneta . . .
(Mirandola, 1612), an anonymous work attacking
the Venetian government, is attributed to his
authorship or direction. A copy is in the Rare
Book Department.

The volume is an Italian translation of a
work attributed to Bedmar: "Relatione della
Republica di Venetia fatta alla Maesta del Re
Cattolico Filippo 3^o di Spagna per il suo
Ambasciatore Don Alonso dalla Cueva Residente

Bedmar, Alfonso de la Cueva, Marqués de 3
ordinario in Venetia l'anno 1620" (199 leaves).
It is a political, economic, topographical,
military, and social account of the Venetian
state.

This manuscript is not unique. There is
another Italian copy in the Biblioteca Nazionale
Centrale at Florence: "Relaz. di Venezia di
Alfonso della Cueva, 1620," in MS. Magl. Cl.
XXIV, num. 63. British Museum Add. MS. 14,008
includes: "Relacion que hizó de las cossas de
Venecia D. Alfonso de la Cueva, Marques de
Bedmar, y que fue despues Cardenal, del tiempo

Bedmar, Alfonso de la Cueva, Marqués de 4
que fue Embaxador en aquella republica [1620?]."
British Museum Add. MS. 17,359 includes:

"Relatione della Republica di Venetia, fatta dal Marchese di Bedmar [Alonso de la Cueva, 1605]" and "Instruttione data dal Marchese di Bedmar, già Ambasciadore Cattolico in Venetia, à D. Luigi Bravo, suo successore."

It is likely that the paper in the volume dates from the early 1600's. A countermark with the initials "GA" may be seen on the next to last leaf of text and upon other leaves in

Bedmar, Alfonso de la Cueva, Marqués de 5
the volume. This countermark is illustrated
in Charles M. Briquet's Les Filigranes . . .
(Leipzig, 1923), Vol. III, No. 10476, where it
was dated in 1599 at Vicenza and was cited as
being in a book published at Venice. Water-
marks include a circle and what appears to be a
crossbow, and varieties of the latter can be
found in Briquet (700's).

On the first leaf appears the signature
"B Andrian." A personal or library stamp can be
seen on the title page.

MSS.

**Sec. A Beecher, Catharine Esther, 1800-1878.
Letter, 1856.**

1 item.

**Connecticut educator, author, and
sister of Henry Ward Beecher.**

**Letter from a Mrs. Brainerd
describing a trip to the western United
States.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***bma**

**1. West (U.S.)--Description and
travel.**

Beecher, Catharine Esther

Papers, 1856

Litchfield, Litchfield Co., Connecticut

Section A

1 item

6-15-73

Beecher, Catharine Esther. Papers. Litchfield,
Litchfield County, Connecticut

Catharine Esther Beecher (1800-1878), educator and author, was the daughter of the Reverend Lyman Beecher and his wife Roxana (Foote) Beecher. Born in East Hampton, Long Island, New York, Catharine eventually became a schoolteacher in New London, Connecticut. In 1823 she and her sister Mary opened a girl's school, which was incorporated as the Hartford Female Seminary in 1827. Moving to Cincinnati

Beecher, Catharine E.

2

in 1831, she established the Western Female Institute, but it closed in 1837. Miss Beecher, a tireless worker, suffered a nervous collapse in 1835 from which she was able to recover. In the 1840's she traveled around the country to publicize the need for more teachers in the West and for normal schools there to train them. This campaign led to the formation of the Ladies Society for Promoting Education in the West and the American Woman's Educational Association. Throughout her life she

Beecher, Catharine E.

3

was a leader in higher education for women and yet also stressed the need for the proper preparation of women for domestic obligations. Miss Beecher was a prolific author, and her works include A Treatise on Domestic Economy for the Use of Young Ladies at Home and at School and Woman Suffrage and Woman's Profession. In the latter part of her life she lived with her brothers, Edward and Thomas. A copy of the lengthy biographical sketch on Miss Beecher from Notable American Women has

Beecher, Catharine E.

4

been placed with the collection.

The letter, dated March 6, 1856, was written to Mrs. Brainerd by Miss Beecher from Washington, D. C. In it she mentioned that she had been on a trip out west and that she would be returning to New England with a stop at Philadelphia to visit some female schools. She also asked if she could stay with her correspondent for a few days.

MSS.

Sec. A

Beecher, Henry Ward, 1813-1887.

Letters, 1878.

4 items.

Clergyman, author, and abolitionist.

Two letters, one from Colonel Nelson Cross; two newspaper clippings, one from the New York Herald about Beecher's talent for dramatic storytelling; the other about a Thanksgiving sermon Beecher gave.

Cataloged from Guide and card catalog.

***bma**

1. Cross, Nelson. 2. Beecher, Henry Ward, 1813-1887--Sermons.

NcD

01 FEB 96

34122414

NDHYme

Beecher, Henry Ward

Papers, 1878

Brooklyn, New York

Section A

12-1-60

1 item

1 item added, 1-20-67

2 items added, 10-4-74

Beecher, Henry Ward. Papers, 1878. Brooklyn,
New York

In this letter to Col. Nelson Cross (Apr. 26, 1878), Beecher somewhat humorously expresses his regrets for not having answered Col. Cross's letter.

1 item added, 1-20-67: An undated letter to a friend from Beecher who attempted to clarify a misunderstanding concerning a purchase he had planned to make.

2 items added, 10-4-74: Clipping carrying a story from the New York Herald about Beecher's

Beecher, Henry Ward

2

talent for dramatic storytelling; also a clipping about a Thanksgiving sermon by Beecher in which he reportedly spoke in favor of the survival of the fittest in the social order.

Beecher, James Chaplin

Papers, 1865-1866

Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y.

Section A

2 items and 1 volume

12-15-70

(See also bound
volume cards)

Beecher, James Chaplin. Papers. Elmira,
Chemung Co., N. Y.

James Chaplin Beecher (1828-1886) was the son of Lyman Beecher and the brother of Catherine and Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet (Beecher) Stowe. Like his father and brother, he achieved recognition in his profession as a clergyman and in other fields as well. After serving as a missionary in China and Hong Kong, he returned to the United States to take part in the Civil War. From 1861 to 1863, he served with two New

Beecher, James Chaplin

2

York Regiments and then transferred to the 35th Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops. He was mustered out in 1866 with the rank of brevet brigadier general in the volunteer service. He returned to the ministry and served several congregations in New York. Treatment of his deteriorating mental condition failed, however, and he committed suicide in Elmira.

The papers comprising this collection relate to the period when Beecher was stationed in and near Charleston, S. C., at the end of the war and the early days of Reconstruction. He was

Beecher, James Chaplin

3

responsible for overseeing the freedman's transition from slave to employee and for the welfare of those who could earn no wages. The volume among his papers consists of two parts: a journal of his personal activities from February to December, 1865, and a memorandum book containing résumés of the many complaints brought to him by freedmen. He recorded in his journal references to differences of opinion with his commanders, John Porter Hatch and Rufus Saxton. An entry in the memorandum book for September 4, 1865, notes

Beecher, James Chaplin

4

the problems encountered in a church by his Negro troops.

A folio item consists of copies of several of Beecher's letters written in 1866. He was quite critical of the tactics of many agents of the Freedman's Bureau serving around Charleston and saw it as his duty to exert the control of the military government over the civilian representatives of the Bureau. In a letter of February 7, he complained to Charles Sumner about the problems he had observed. In another letter of the same date, he set forth his views as

Beecher, James Chaplin

5

to how the freedmen should be treated. Scattered references to the Bureau also appear in the journal and memorandum book, but these are generally indirect and passing comments of little substance. The more general references in these letters to the contracts negotiated between freedmen and their employers are complemented by the numerous individual cases cited in his memorandum book.

An undated list of plantations on the islands near Charleston is also included with his papers.

Beecher, James Chaplin

Beecher, James Chaplin

L - 128

Diary, 1865

Memorandum Book, 1865-1866

93 pp.

Boards

32½ x 20 cm.

12-15-70

Beecher, John (poet)

Papers were on deposit here and microfilmed by Microfilming Corp. of America. Family removed papers in 1977; current whereabouts unknown.

MSS.

F:5219, 5220, 6165; M:6163; L:5217, 5218, 6164,

Beeman, P. T.

Papers, 1845-1879.

8 v.

North Carolina resident (Anson
County).

Business records, some of which
belonged to a physician.

Cataloged from Guide.

*bma

1. Business records--North Carolina.
2. Medicine--Accounting. 3.
- Physicians--North Carolina--Anson
County.

5217-5220
6163-6166

Beeman, P. T.

Papers, 1845-1879

Lanesboro, Anson Co., N. C.

3-24-54

(See also bound
vol. cards)

4 vols.

4 vols. added, 10-22-60

L- 5217

6

Beeman, P. T.

Account Book, 1874-1877

Lanesboro, Anson County, N. C.

272 pp.

Boards

30 1-4 x 15 cm.

3-24-54

GUIDE

Beeman, P. T.

F- 5219

Beeman, C. A. and P. T.

Daybook, 1845-1864

Candels Mills and Lanesboro, Anson Co., N.C.

239 pp.

Leather

41 3-4 x 19 3-4 cm.

3-24-54

GUIDE

Beeman, P. T.

L- 6164

Daybook, 1856-1862

Lanesboro, Anson Co., N. C.

206pp. Boards 30 1-2 x 19 1-4 cm.

10-22-60

Physician's account book

Beeman, P. T.

L- 6166

c

Daybook, 1866-1869

Lanesboro, Anson Co., N. C.

177pp. Boards 31 1-4 x 20 cm.

10-22-60

Physician's account book, the last four pages of which contain entries for services to freedmen, the fees for which services were charged to the Freedmen's Bureau

L - 5218

Beeman, P. T.

Ledger, 1862-1864

Lanesboro, Anson County, N. C.

141 pp.

Boards

30 1-4 x 18 1-2 cm.

3-24-54

GUIDE

Beeman, P. T.

F- 6165 c

Ledger, 1864-1865

Lanesboro, Anson Co., N. C.

34pp. Calf 38 1-2 x 16 1-2 cm.

10-22-60

Physician's account book

Beeman, P. T.

M-6163

Memorandum Book, 1855-1856

Wadesboro, Anson Co., N. C.

110pp. Paper 19 x 8 cm.

10-22-60

F- 5220

C

Beeman, P. T.

McCorkle, William B.; Allen and Blackwell;
and Beeman, P. T.

Daybook and Ledger, 1845-1879

Lanesboro, Anson County, N. C.

427 pp.

Leather

41 3-4 x 17 1-2 cm.

3-24-54

GUIDE

Begbie, Thomas Stirling

Papers, 1863-1871

London, England

XVIII-E

7 items

4-19-57

Begbie, Thomas Stirling. Papers, 1863-71.
London, England. 7 items. Sketch

These papers deal with blockade running in the C.S.A. from the port of Wilmington, N.C. Two undated documents give details cca. 1863-64, of the organization of the Albion Trading Co. in London. The company of British subscribers under the Limited Liability Act was to buy four paddle steamers to take in government freight and bring out cotton with resin as ballast. The scheme of payment through John Slidell in Paris by means of the purchase

Begbie, Thomas Stirling

2

of Confederate bonds, the great profit to be made, and estimates of costs and anticipated gains are given. Three copies of very good letters in 1864 describe activities. The first, July 27, 1864, describes expansion of blockade runners, the largest of which was the Lady Stirling. Donald Cruikshank writes the second on Nov. 2, 1864, to Thomas S. Begbie, giving a spectacular description of the capture of the Lady Stirling. On Nov. 26, 1864, Thomas S. Begbie writes to Messrs Beach and Co. of

Begbie, Thomas Stirling

3

Wilmington, N. C., concerning the Confederate government's stoppage of cotton deliveries. He mentions John Slidell and General Colin J. McRae in Paris, H. O. Brewer [agent in Mobile], the capture of the blockade runner Talisman, and Confederate credit in Europe. The two final letters are from John Ham concerning the winding up of company affairs in 1871, and mention H. O. Brewer.

Several blockade runners are mentioned or discussed--Calypso and Hope (Nov. 2, 1864) and

Begbie, Thomas Stirling

4

Petersburgh (Nov. 26, 1864). The Aeolus captured the Hope and intercepted the Calypso.

Behn, Wilhelm Friedrich Georg

Papers, 1855-1869

Kiel and Dresden, Germany

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine---Mss. Div.

6 items

4-8-60

Behn, Wilhelm Friedrich Georg. Papers, 1855-1869. Kiel and Dresden, Germany. 6 items. Sketch.

Wilhelm F. G. Behn (1808-1878), was professor of anatomy and zoology in Kiel and president of the Imperial Leopold-Charles' German Academy of Natural Scientists in Dresden. He had made botanical and zoological collections while on a scientific expedition to India and America on the Danish Warship Galathea with a group of Danish scientists and technicians. His first four letters, 1855-1856, refer to these collections. The 1869 letters give details of his

Behn, Wilhelm Friedrich Georg

2

disputed appointment to the Leopold-Charles'
Academy in Dresden. All letters are to Dr. F.
Didrichsen of Copenhagen, Denmark.

C
Beidelman, Catherine P. (Wilmer)

Letters. 1830-1905

Philadelphia, Pa.

Section A

30 Pieces

OCT 22 1937

Beidelman, Catherine P. (Wilmer) Letters
1830-1905. Philadelphia, Pa. 30 pieces
Sketch

The collection contains the personal correspondence of the Wilmer and Beidelman families. Mary Wilmer married the Reverend John Nicholson, a Methodist minister of Rahway, N.J. John Wilmer sailed around the Horn to Chile presumably during the 1830's, and his description of the voyage and the countries visited is quite interesting. About 1840 Catherine married Daniel Beidelman. The collection contains

OCT 22 1937

Beidelman, Catherine P. (Wilmer)

(2) Sketch

three Civil War letters written by Daniel (Jr.) and Wilmer Beidelman, members of the 19th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In one (Nov. 12, 1863) Daniel described the destitution that existed among the people of southern Maryland and Northern Virginia. Another brief but interesting one was written shortly after the battle of Gettysburg. These letters constitute the most interesting portions of the collection and show that Yankee as well as Confederate soldiers were weary of war and desired peace

OCT 22 1937

MSS.

Sec. A

Belcher, Granville W.

Letters, 1861-1865.

11 items.

Virginia resident (Henry County).

Personal letters which reflect events
in the Civil War such as the second
battle of Manassas and the battle of
Gettysburg.

Cataloged from Guide.

*bma

1. United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865--Gettysburg (Pa.), Battle of,
1863. 2. United States--History--Civil
War, 1861, 1865--Bull Run, 2nd Battle
of, Va., 1862.

NcD

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NDHYme

Belcher, Granville W.

Papers, 1861-1865

Henry County, Virginia

Section A

11 items

OCT 10 '49

GUIDE

Belcher, Granville W. Papers, 1861-1865. Henry county, Va. 11 items. Sketch

Mostly letters of Belcher to his wife. Comments are made about "Stonewall" Jackson, second battle of Manassas, battle of Gettysburg, and the certainty of Southern defeat in 1864.

MSS.

Sec. A

Belcher, James.

Papers, 1782.

2 items.

Georgia Loyalist.

Documents concerning the reimbursement of James Belcher, a Loyalist, for losses sustained when the British evacuated Savannah. Included also is one document signed by General Anthony Wayne.

Cataloged from Guide.

***bma**

1. Savannah (Ga.)--History--Siege, 1779. 2. United States--History--Revolution, 1775-1783--Claims. 3. Wayne, Anthony, 1745-1796. 4. American Loyalists--Georgia.

Belcher, James

Papers. 1782.

Savannah, Georgia.

Section A

2 pieces (trans.
from C.C.Jones)

Nov.12, 1941

Belcher, James Papers. 1782
Savannah, Georgia. 2 pieces. Sketch

These documents are concerned with the reimbursement of Belcher as one of the citizens who sustained losses at the siege of Savannah.

NOV 12 1941

MSS.

2nd 54:B (95-098), 2nd 65:H (97-075), 2nd 66:F-G

Belcher, Max.

Photographs, 1971-1996.

1525 items.

Access is restricted.

Documentary photographer.

Collection contains a number of black and white and color contact sheets, study prints, and fine prints. These make up some of Belcher's work in Liberia in 1977-78 and 1982-82, Vietnam, 1994, Dominican Republic, Israel, Canada, New York City, and the southern U.S. Some of the prints are for two projects: "American People: Portraits from the Philadelphia Community in the Dominican Republic" and "Claiming Place: Biracial American Portraits."

NcD

20 MAR 98

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NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

**2nd 54:B (95-098), 2nd 65:H (97-075), 2nd 66:F-G
Belcher, Max.**

Photographs, ... (Card 2)

**There are also four items about Belcher
and his work: CLAIMING PLACE: BI-RACIAL
AMERICAN PORTRAITS (catalog), two news
articles, and a resume.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***lcs**

MSS.

2nd 54:B (95-098), 2nd 65:H (97-075), 2nd 66:F-G

Belcher, Max.

Photographs, ...

(Card 3)

**1. Belcher, Max. 2. Racially mixed
people--United States. 3.
Photographers--United States. 4.
Photography--United States. 5.
Documentary photography--United States.
6. Liberia--Photographs. 7. Vietnam--
Photographs. 8. Dominican Republic--
Photographs. 9. Genre: Photographs.
10. Genre: Contact sheets. 11. Genre:
Exhibition catalog.**

NcD

20 MAR 98

38754649

NDHYme

MSS.

Sec. A

Belcher, William W.

Papers, 1857-1859.

9 items.

South Carolina resident (Abbeville District).

Miscellaneous business and legal papers.

Cataloged from Guide.

***bma**

- 1. Business records--South Carolina.**
- 2. Abbeville (S.C.).**

NcD

01 FEB 96

34122452

NDHYme

Belcher, William W.

Papers, 1857-1859

Abbeville District, S. C.

Section A

9 items

4-21-62

Belcher, William W. Papers, 1857-1859.
Abbeville District, S. C.

Mostly miscellaneous business and legal papers about the affairs of William W. Belcher, of Abbeville District, South Carolina.

MSS.

x

Belknap, Helen S.

Letters, 1968-1969.

3 items (0.1 linear ft.).

In Wheelock, John Hall, 1886-1978 The
John Hall Wheelock collections.

Forms part of: The John Hall
Wheelock collections in the Jay B.
Hubbell Center for American Literary
Historiography.

Correspondence to Belknap from poet
John Hall Wheelock, reflecting his view
of her.

Cousin of John Hall Wheelock.

Inventory in repository.

1. American literature--20th century
--History and criticism. 2. Poets,
American. I. Wheelock, John Hall,
1886-1978.

NcD

27 SEP 94

31182067

NDHYme

Belknap, William Worth

C

Letters, 1868-1875

Washington, D. C.

Section A

10 items

11-5-33

1 item added, 4-3-35

1 item added, 9-22-52

1 item added, 5-10-57

1 item added, 1-7-64

13 items added, 10-21-59

2 items added, 3-17-67

4 items added, 12-11-67

Belknap, William Worth

2

Letters, 1868-1875

Washington, D.C.

Section A

1 item added, 3-5-73

Belknap, William Worth

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Belknap, William Worth MSS. 1870-1874

Historical Sketch

William Worth Belknap, the son of Gen. W.G. and Ann Clark Belknap, was born in Newburgh, N.Y. on Sept. 22, 1829. He attended Princeton and later studied law at Georgetown. He was admitted to the bar and began practicing law at Keokuk, Iowa in 1851. From 1857-58 he sat in the Iowa legislature as a Douglas Democrat. In 1861 he was commissioned major in the 15th Iowa Infantry, and served with distinction at Shiloh and Corinth. He was also at Vicksburg and

Belknap, W.W.

2

marched with Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas.

In 1865 he was appointed collector of internal revenue in Iowa, and in 1869 was made Secretary of War under Grant. In 1876 Belknap was charged with malfeasance and resigned. He was tried before the Senate, but lacked the necessary two-thirds for conviction and the actual facts of the case were never determined.

Belknap died in Washington Oct. 13, 1890.

Belknap MSS. Contents

The letters contain interesting material. The subjects of contested elections, the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, the securing of appointments to West Point, the retention of and the appointment to offices occupies an important part of the correspondence of Belknap.

1 item added 9 22-52. This is a letter to Senator George E. Spencer of Ala. relative to the stationing of troops in that state in 1872

1 item added 5-10-57 is a letter to Belknap from William F. Barry, repeating his invitation to Belknap to speak to the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., at graduation in the spring of 1870. General Sherman was also being invited to speak.

1 item added, 1-7-64. On August 6, 1870, Attorney General Amos T. Akerman writes to Secretary of War Belknap and conveys President Grant's desire for the holding of

Belknap, William Worth

5

an election in Georgia. Akerman asks Belknap to urge General Alfred Howe Terry, commander of the Department of the South, to work for this end.

13 items added, 10-21-59. This addition contains correspondence of Belknap during his tenure as Grant's Secretary of War. On July 20, 1874, Belknap, without informing Grant, wrote George K. Warren, telling him of Grant's preferences for the post of secretary to the Levee Board headed by Warren. In a letter of Mar. 23, 1874, Belknap wrote Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, and sent him a report (not

Belknap, William Worth

6

included in this collection) of a scouting foray.

There are two letters from Belknap to George H. Williams, U.S. Attorney General. In one letter, dated Feb. 21, 1874, Belknap sends some addresses to Williams, and in the other letter (Feb. 16, 1875), he sends Williams information concerning the settlement of war claims against the Navy and War depts. Included also are two certificates signed by Belknap attesting to the validity of the reports attached to these certificates (Oct. 3, 1873 and Dec. 19, 1874). A letter of Sept. 13, 1873, from William A. Richardson, Sect. Of the Treasury, to George H.

Belknap, William Worth

7

Williams is related to the report of Oct. 3, 1873.

In addition to Belknap's letters, there is a letter to Belknap from P.T. Lomax who apparently was acting as an agent in a land purchase considered by Belknap (Dec. 30, 1869).

Other letters included in this addition are concerned with Michigan troops (July 24, 1868) and Fort Clark, Texas (April 13, 1872). James Craig, a former U.S. congressman and soldier, wrote Maj. John L. Bethuger (Feb. 1, 1874) to ask Bethuger to assist him in getting the repayment of a loan made to one B.F. Carver. Craig also discussed financial matters relevant to Missouri state finances.

Belknap, William Worth

8

2 items added, 3-17-67. The first of these two items is a letters from Belknap to Charles O'Neill, member of Congress from Pennsylvania. He asked O'Neill to send him information concerning William Henry Leeds (Mar. 27, 1875).

The second item is a letter to Belknap from Washington Booth who asked for a copy of a report by Clarence King (July 28, 1874).

4 items added, 12-11-67: Two letters and two telegrams addressed to W.W. Belknap. On Oct. 3, 1874, Harrison Gray Otis (1837-1917) requested information concerning the Ordinance

Belknap, William Worth

9

of Secession of Va. Benjamin Rush Cowen noted on this letter that Otis could be trusted to use the information legitimately. Belknap passed this letter on to Edward Davis Townsend in the Archive office of the War Department. Townsend returned it on Oct. 5, 1874, with a note stating that he did not have the information which Otis sought.

The remaining items are a short note from Cyrus Clay Carpenter, later governor of Iowa, and telegrams from Eugene Hale and Fernando Wood, both members of Congress.

Belknap, William Worth

10

1 item added, 3-5-73: Letter of August 11, 1874, to Belknap from former General Giles A. Smith. In the letter he discussed a possible appointment to the visiting board of West Point, his health, politics and government, and Generals Sherman, Blair, and Gresham.

Bell, Abraham & Sons

See

Abraham Bell and Sons (New York, N.Y.)

Bell, Alfred W.

D.S.

Letters. 1848-1896

Franklin, Macon County, N.C.

1box. Cab. ~~60~~ 95 285 pieces

MAR 28 1938

Bell, Alfred W.

Picture, ca. 1862.--Addition, 1 item.

Shelf Location: CAB. 95

Soldier and businessman -- Picture of Capt.
Bell, Co. B, 39th North Carolina Infantry
Regiment.

Gift: 03/21/88

Accessioned: 03/28/88

Acc. No.: 88-021

Bell, Alfred W. Letters, 1848-1896
Franklin, Macon C., N.C. Sketch. 285 pieces

Alfred W. Bell was a member of a western North Carolina family of moderate prosperity and some local prominence. His brothers included Samuel, Benjamin, Washington, and Mike. In 1854 Alfred Bell settled in Rome, Ga. and about 1856 married Mary E. Gray. In 1859 he was located in Clayton, Ga. where he was practising dentistry. At the same time Benjamin Washington Bell was a physician there. By 1861 Alfred was in Franklin, N.C. where he carried on a drug

Bell, Alfred W.

Sketch (2)

business in addition to his dental practice. Mary (Gray) Bell had several brothers, one of whom, James, was, in 1853, a cattle drover and volunteered for the Confederate service early in 1861. In the autumn of 1861 Alfred W. Bell raised a volunteer company, of which he was captain, and joined the Confederate service. The early war letters contain very little information aside from comments on sickness among the troops. In February, 1862, Alfred Bell and his company were sent to Greenville, Tenn. In May of that year James W. Gray and Samuel Bell

Bell, Alfred W.

Sketch (3)

participated in the campaign which resulted in the evacuation of Yorktown and described the hardships of the retreat from the place. They subsequently participated in the defense of Richmond.

Meanwhile Mary Bell was left at home to manage children, household, and farm as best she could. With the help of a few slaves and relatives she raised crops and managed affairs quite efficiently. Alfred Bell was a hot tempered, individualistic mountaineer, whose independence

Bell, Alfred W.

Sketch (4)

got him into trouble. In July, 1862, he was arrested for petitioning the resignation of his Colonel, Coleman, but on August 1, 1862, was released and resumed his command. In September, 1862, his company was transferred to Taswell, Tenn., where he was again arrested for not marching his company in proper formation. In January, 1863, he participated in the Battle of Murfreesboro, which was his first fighting of consequence. In March, 1864, he was arrested for neglect of duty, and in May of that year he was stationed near Atlanta, where he was with the

Bell, Alfred W.

Sketch (5)

39th N.C. troops, Company B, Ector's Brigade, French's Division, army of Tennessee. Bell remained in the vicinity of Atlanta throughout that campaign, but was never in any of the active operations. After the fall of Atlanta he was stationed some miles west of that city; Oct. 1864, found him at Jacksonville, Ala; later he was at Selma, Ala., Corinth and Meridian, Miss., and in February, 1865, at Mobile.

As the war advanced his wife, Mary, faced greater difficulties, and was increasingly

Bell, Alfred W.

Sketch (6)

impatience for his return. In the spring of 1864 she was hard pressed for food, particularly corn which was difficult to purchase. Aside from this one occasion she seemed to get along without undue trouble. In Jan., 1864, she purchased a slave family and thought she had been very successful in getting a good trade, but had her troubles with other slaves who were sickly and indolent. Of their four children two were born and ~~and~~ one died during the War. The correspondence after the War is sparse, but shows Bell

Bell, Alfred W.

Sketch (7)

returning to his dental practice and endeavoring to reestablish himself.

The collection has no great intrinsic value, but does show the mountaineer character as contrasted with that found in other sections. The Bells appear as rather astute and fairly prosperous people, who are moderately well educated. Bell's very slight participation in any real fighting makes his letters of little value from the standpoint of the soldier, but the whole adds its quota to a picture of life during the Civil War.

Bell, Sir Charles

Papers, 1830

London, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--Mss. Div.

3 items

4-8-60

1 vol. added, 1-5-66

Bell, Sir Charles. Papers, 1830. London,
England. Sketch.

Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842), one of the most distinguished anatomists of modern medicine, discoverer of the arrangement and operation of the nervous system, professor of anatomy and physiology to the College of Surgeons of London, and professor of surgery at the University of Edinburgh was professor of physiology at the University of London for a short time. His letter in 1830 resigns this professorship, stating that the success of the University was no longer in question. Included in the Trent

Bell, Sir Charles

2

Picture File is an original sketch of a Scottish laddie and two engravings of Bell's medical drawings. A copy of his portrait by J. Stevens is accompanied by two biographical clippings.

Bell, Sir Charles

3

1 volume, added 1-5-66, is a volume of drawings by L. E. Reed on arteries. Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842), the younger brother of the eminent Scottish anatomist and surgeon, John Bell (1763-1820), was elected in 1799 as a fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and as such was a surgical attendant at Edinburgh Infirmary. He early developed a passion for drawing, illustrating his own works. When the elder brother, John Bell, wrote his extended work on The Anatomy of the Human Body, Charles Bell made

Bell, Sir Charles

4

large contributions. The second volume of this series, on the anatomy of the arteries, contains illustrations which were the work of Charles Bell. Rapid improvement in the surgery of the arteries followed its publication.

The Catalogue of the British Museum lists this work as: Engravings of the Arteries, illustrating the second volume of the Anatomy of the Human Body, by J. Bell, Surgeon; and serving as an introduction to the surgery of the arteries. pp. 49, pl. x. L. P. Longmans

Bell, Sir Charles

5

& Co.; T. Cadell and W. Davies: London, 1801, 8^o. At least three London editions of this work had been published by 1816, when the second American edition was printed in Philadelphia.

It is these engravings which were copied by L. E. Reed, evidently an artist, who may also have been a physician, although he gives no indication of so being. Reed copied the Charles Bell engravings with lettered explanations on paper made by J. Whatman whose

Bell, Sir Charles

6

watermarks date between 1811 and 1821. Of note is the beautiful calligraphy of the title page with examples of different scripts, as well as the copper-plate hand of the Victorians used in the body of the text. Reed entitled his book: Drawings of the Arteries of the Human Body Made from C. Bell's Engravings serving as an Introduction to the Surgery of the Arteries, a title which reflects that of the original second volume of the anatomical series. There are fourteen water colors and

Bell, Sir Charles

7

forty-nine pages in the book of drawings.

MSS.
L:303

Bell, E. J.
Inventory, 1868.
1 v.
Virginia[?] resident (Pittsylvania
County?).
Inventory of the estate of a merchant
in bankruptcy by D. W. McKinney, U.S.
marshall.
Cataloged from Guide.
*bma

1. Bankruptcy--Virginia. 2.
Bankruptcy--Inventories. 3. McKinney,
D. W.

Treasure Room

L- 303

Bell, E. J.

Inventory of estate in bankruptcy.

1868. (D.^{J.}W. McKinney, U.S. Marshall)

[Danville, Virginia?]

NOV 5 1933

MSS.

Sec. A

Bell, Ebenezer.

Letters, 1833-1857.

23 items.

North Carolina farmer (Hyde County).

**Family correspondence of a group of
small farmers in eastern North Carolina
with comments on crops.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***bma**

**1. Farmers--North Carolina--
Correspondence. 2. Agriculture--North
Carolina. 3. Hyde County (N.C.)--
History.**

NcD

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NDHYme

Bell, Ebenezer

Papers, 1833-1857

Hyde County, North Carolina

Section A

23 items

1-20-37

Bell, Ebenezer. Papers. Hyde County, N.C.

This collection includes the correspondence of the Bell family originally of Hyde County, N.C. Several of the letters were written by R. M. G. Moore, who was a cousin of the Bells. Bell family members who appear in this collection are John B., Nancy, and Ebenezer Bell. John B. Bell moved to Halifax County and was a tenant farmer by 1833. R. M. G. Moore was clerk of the court in Hyde County from 1837 to 1845 and was a man of education. The letters

Bell, Ebenezer

2

provide some limited information concerning
farming conditions of the period.

MSS.

x

Bell, Helen.

Diary, 1869-1870.

1 v.

Affluent, young Philadelphia resident.

Some portions of diary are written in French and German. Topics include her activities, her literary and linguistic interests, and the German poet Goethe. Also includes some poetry.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

1. Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, 1749-1832. 2. Diaries--Women authors. 3. Women--Pennsylvania--Diaries. 4. German poetry . 5. Philadelphia (Pa.)--Social life and customs. 6. Genre: Diaries.

NcD

10 MAY 95

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NDHYme

S-304

304

~~TS-1~~

122

Bell, J. J.

Diary, 1861

Camp Macon, 8th. regiment, North Carolina
State Troops, North Carolina.

62 pp.

Leather

19 x 7 cm.

OCT 3 1940

Bell, Jacob

Papers, 1840

London, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--Mss. Div.

3 items

4-8-60

Bell, Jacob. Papers, 1840. London, England.
3 items. Sketch.

Jacob Bell (1810-1859), English chemist and founder of the Pharmaceutical Society, friend of Sir Edwin Landseer, and Liberal member of Parliament, was travelling on the continent with Landseer when he wrote on Oct. 14, 1840, to William Carpenter to endorse his candidacy for the office of Secretary of the Artists' Benevolent Fund. Edwin Landseer also writes to Carpenter on the inside page of this letter. A folder with a biographical clipping contains two pictures of Bell from the Illustrated London

Bell, Jacob

2

News. A note to John Bell and Co. concludes
the papers. Bell was a patron of the arts who
left a large collection to the Kensington Museum.

see: Stayer, Samuel N. "James Martin
Bell: Ironmaster and Financier,
1799-1870." Ph.D. dissertation,
Duke University, 1970.

(copy in University Archives)

MSS.

Shelf
location
4F

Bell, James, fl. 1812.

Ciphering Book, 1812-1818.

1 item (120 p.).

Summary: Handwritten arithmetic book compiled mostly by James Bell in 1812 and also by Thomas Bell in 1818. The rules and computations illustrate various mathematical problems especially fractions, multiplication, division and currency conversion. Probably from Kentucky where blank volume was purchased from bookbinder and stationer William Essex of Lexington.

Card index in repository.

1. Arithmetic.--Study and teaching.

I. Bell, Thomas, fl. 1818

NcD

03 APR 87

15482056

NDHYme

NUCMC

Bell, James Martin

Papers, 1768-1870

Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

23 - G & H

13,557 items &
47 vols.

5-16-56

SEE SHELF LIST

Bell, James Martin. Papers, 1768-1870. Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa. 13557 items & 47 vols.

XV-E, F

Sketch

James Martin Bell (Dec. 7, 1799-June 4, 1870) of Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg, Pa., was a lawyer, Whig politician, State Senator, iron master, railroad promoter, and banker whose papers reflect these careers in the Juniata River valley of central Pa. Edward Bell (1770-ca. 1852), his father, a pioneer of Tuckahoe Valley, Pa.; his brothers John, Sam'l H., Martin, Benjamin Franklin, David, and Adie K.; his brothers-in-law John Isett and Wm. P. Dysart; and their children Edward, John D., John E., John Pierce,

Sam. H., Jr., and Wm. M. form a close-knit milling, banking, and iron dynasty of great influence. Stewart, Martin, Dobyne, and Riddle cousins and in-laws also enter into the business of the dynasty. The manuscripts give considerable detail on the history of the Pa. Public Works, the Pa.R.R., coal mining and commercial banking with their political repercussions in Harrisburg Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. A vivid picture of the expansion of American business, 1800-1870, is given.

The manuscripts are unusual in the number of James M. Bell's own letters, newspaper articles,

Bell, James Martin

3

and legal documents which they contain and which reflect a clear and vigorous intelligence. Many long series of letters occur, as some of the most prominent Pennsylvanians of the period write to Bell. Notable are those of Wm. Williams of Hollidaysburg, R.H. Johnston, S.H. Smith, Wm. P. Orbison, George Garrettson, A.W. Benedict, and Andrew Porter Wilson of Huntingdon, all of them legal and financial partners of Jas. Bell. Of special note are Bell's letters to the editors of the Huntingdon, Hollidaysburg, etc., press, and the many bills he sponsored in the Pa. Legislature. Many early letters from Joseph, Henry,

Bell, James Martin

4

and Wm. Bradford Reed of Philadelphia concern land transactions. Wm. Morrison and T.N. Diven of Rock Hill Forge give much information on iron furnaces along Black Log Creek with its valuable iron ore deposits. Involved in early history are many pioneer settlers, such as Caleb Jones, James Hartley, and Chas. Hurst, who were interested in this land. Papers concerning the claims of the British Major, Harry Gordon of Aberdeen, Scotland deal with the original title to the land on which Hollidaysburg was to develop. Speculation is reflected in much of this early land material.

Of special interest is the order, May 19, 1798,

Bell, James Martin

5

from George Washington of Mt. Vernon, Va., on the Office of Discount and Deposit, Balto., Md. (First Bank of the U.S.) to Chas. Carroll of Carrollton. Such drafts on exchange banks continue through the collection till the coming of national banks in 1863, and these papers reflect U.S. financial history in a stormy era.

Huntingdon, Pa. (originally Standing Stone) developed rapidly after Sept. 1787, when Huntingdon County was formed. Edward Bell came to Antis Township in 1799 from Sinking Spring Valley and his son James went to the county seat to school and to study law with Robert Allison. Bell's

Mills and Bell's Gap, in the Tuckahoe Valley of Antis Township, contained Edward Bell's grist-mill, saw-mill, and store. Eventually in 1877, these became Bellwood, Pa. "Major" Edward Bell left a memoir of his early days. The Bell and Martin families lived in the western part of Huntingdon County, and it was from this section that Jas. M. Bell later created Blair County. Mary Ann (Martin) Bell was descended from the famous pioneer, John Martin, the founder of Martinsburg, Pa.

James Bell's early papers in the 1820's involve such attorneys as Thomas Duncan of Carlisle

Bell, James Martin

7

and James Kelly, Robert Allison, and Richard Smith of Huntingdon.

The effect of the panic of 1819 is seen in the affairs of Ormsby and Doane, early iron-masters of Pittsburgh, Pa., and in their commercial relations with Cincinnati, Ohio.

Constant litigation and resurveys in the 1820's concern Black Log Creek lands and the squatters thereon. Joseph Adams in 1826 describes a dispute between Md. and Pa. on fishing rights in the Susquehanna River. Maryland seeks Pa. laws to facilitate catching its runaway slaves. Adams also mentions the passage of a

Bell, James Martin

8

bill for the Pa. Canal by the State House of Representatives in 1826. Bell in 1825 sought political appointment from State Representatives Christian Garber and John Krause. From Philadelphia, commercial center of Pa., come letters from Edward Bell on the Philadelphia flour market and its sales and prices. Interesting mention is made of private bank notes used as currency in the 1820's, and one counterfeit \$10 note of Harrisburg Bank is preserved. Counterfeiters are captured at Huntingdon in 1826, ^{when Bell,} as deputy attorney general writes to Gov. Shulze concerning their trial. The question of fugitive

Bell, James Martin

9

slaves from Md. again appears, this time on Feb. 10, 1826, from Harrisburg in a letter by Matthew Wilson to Jas. Bell on a bill before the Legislature to require Pa. sheriffs to convey captive fugitives with their owners to the Md. border. Comment on the medical dept. of Jefferson College is made in April, 1826.

Jas. M. Bell writes to Gov. J. Andrew Shulze on June 8, 1826, from Huntingdon, Pa., endorsing Joseph Adams for Associate Judge of the county and condemning James Steel. In the 1820's Bell also writes a letter on social conditions to Editor McCahan of the Huntingdon Gazette. These

begin a voluminous writing career on all subjects, many articles of which appear in the Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg newspapers.

In 1828-29 with letters of DeWitt Clinton, Jr., "Principal Engineer of the Juniata River Canal," the voluminous material on Internal Improvements and the Pa. Main Line begins. As a member of the Pa. State Canal Board of Commissioners, Clinton is in a position to comment on the Canal Board and the patronage wielded by the "Juniata Acting Canal Commissioner."

Anne Newport Royall (1769-1854) one of the most sensational characters of the early 19th

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century and supposedly born on the Pa. frontier, writes on Oct. 4, 1829, concerning the sale of her two-volume work, Mrs. Royall's Pennsylvania and the difficulties of publishing, selling and collecting for her books.

Anti-Masonic Party affairs are mentioned in the 1830's. Michael Wallace of Union Furnace writes on Dec. 22, 1829, of plans for a Pa. representation to the Anti-Masonic National Convention in Philadelphia.

Echoes of the Harry Gordon case and the Lowry land claims also continue.

On Sept. 30, 1832, Wm. Bradford Reed writes to

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Jas. Bell an enthusiastic anti-Jacksonian letter telling of Jacksonian defeat in Phila., discussing the Ward vote and the Democratic tactics; Joseph Ritner as anti-Jacksonian candidate for governor of Pa.; and the Henry Clay faction in national politics in 1832. The candidacies of William Wirt and Martin Van Buren are reviewed, as well as Quaker opinion in politics. John Sergeant is mentioned as popular vice-presidential candidate in 1832. The letter reviews the Whig forces forming in Pa. in 1832 and shows Bell to be a political power in his section. Again on Oct. 8, 1832, Bell maps Whig strategy for Pa.

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in the election of 1832.

Among the legal cases on land and claims in Oct., 1832, Bell writes to Thos. Burnside on his conduct as judge. Jas. M. Bell begins his long association with Thos, Biddle, Elihu Chauncey, and Silas Moore, as early as 1831, when he is purchasing land for them, the proprietors, at Hollidaysburg. *Land litigation from there* in 1833 brings letters from John F. Lowry, Christian Garber, and Adam Holliday.

In the 1830's begin the many manuscripts containing details of the Bell family iron business, typical of the charcoal iron furnaces and forges which developed along the streams of Huntingdon

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and Blair Counties from 1790-1850, when Juniata charcoal iron was the best in America. These letters refer often to Black Log Creek and Spruce Creek. The little iron communities had their workers' houses, a church, a store, and the Big House. The prices of iron, flour, and bacon are frequently quoted, particularly in the long series of letters from Samuel H. Bell, brother of J.M. Bell, from 1833 to 1867. His correspondence from Vineyard Mills, Pa., forms an excellent description of the Pa. iron industry showing labor conditions, prices, finances, and the effect of economic depressions and war. Marketing of

blooms, pig iron, stoves, nails, and other products by means of boats on the Pa. State Canal system and later the Pa. R.R. are shown in the letters of Martin, John, and Benjamin Franklin Bell, as each of the brothers enters the iron business. Saml. H. Bell refers on Mar. 26, 1833, to the crash of the Bank of Md., the beginning of panic in 1833-34 and of hard times for a decade, all of which are reflected in the iron business. Jas. M. Bell becomes not only ironmaster himself, but the financial and legal guide of his brothers and family till 1870. He becomes interested in the famous Rock Hill Furnace and pur-

chases control of it in 1833. Letters from Wm. Morrison, T. N. Diven, and Jas. Ford to Bell reveal much history of this famous furnace on Black Log Creek. Crops and agricultural conditions as well as the pressing need for wood to make charcoal are discussed. The pressure of debts and the constant collection of judgments run all through these letters. Edward Bell, the father, is also interested in the forges and in land titles. Coolers, molders, and laboring conditions are mentioned.

The people of Huntingdon County, with J. M. Bell as Treasurer, sent \$225 to the sufferers of the

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disastrous fire in Cumberland, Md., in June 1833. Thos. McKay of Cumberland acknowledges this.

On Oct. 2, 1833, T.N. Diven writes an interesting letter from Rock Hill on the discovery of antimony and in iron ore mining and manufacturing.

In the 1830's many letters concern money, notes, loans, debts, and collection of judgments.

Letters from Edward J. Etting of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and most extensive iron dealers in Pa., run from Jan. 8, 1834, to 1842 giving valuable comment on iron manufacturing, financing, moulders, and their pay, the iron market in

Phila., and the commission basis of selling iron products, etc. The manufacture of stoves and their lids, and the "patterns" for their design are discussed in many letters in 1834-35. Bell and Ford run the Rock Hill Furnace. S.H. Bell describes the requirements of the Newark iron market in Nov., 1834. By the end of 1834 Hollidaysburg letters begin to appear. As early as Jan. 19, 1835, Bell was corresponding with Wm. Taylor, Jr., about the New York market. The Pa. Canal System was opening to Eastern markets, a new industrial region in central and western Pa. Many letters from iron dealers, such as Parke and

Tiers of Kensington, Pa., occur at this period, and Sam'l. Keller of Pittsburgh refers many times to bacon and its price on the Pittsburgh market. Note collection and money transactions continue, with frequent correspondence with Offices of Discount and Deposit at Harrisburg and Lancaster (probably of the Second Bank of the U.S. which remained in Pa. after the U.S. Bank ceased to do business on Mar. 3, 1835, as the Bank of Pa.)

On May 8, 1835, Geo. Mayer of Lancaster, Pa., comments on the split of Pa. Democrats into George Wolf and Henry A. Muhlenberg factions.

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Anti-Masonic feeling is active. An interesting document in the handwriting of Jas. M. Bell, dated July 28, 1835, concerns testimony about the election of 1808, evidently collected by Robert Woods, the editor of the Huntingdon Advocate, a Democratic newspaper supporting Governor George Wolf against H.A. Muhlenberg. The testimony vividly describes the influence and methods of the Muhlenberg dynasty and their money in Pa. politics. The victorious campaign of Simon Snyder for governor against James Ross and John Spayd (Muhlenberg candidate) insures the Democratic National victory of Madison for the Presidency of the

U.S. in 1808.

Elias Baker, head of Allegheny Furnace, and later a great ironmaster of Blair Co., writes to Bell on Sept. 16, 1835, concerning Baker's entrance into the iron business. The manuscripts for 1835 contain much detailed information on iron business, merchandise prices, accounts, and canal boat traffic.

The public school system of Pa., founded in 1834, emerges in Bell's papers in 1835. Early material on Huntingdon County schools before 1845 is difficult to locate. Jas. M. Bell becomes School Director with Daniel Africa and James

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Steel in Jan., 1836, when admission slips with colored and white pupils and teachers' names appear.

From Elizabeth Furnace, Martin Bell (b. 1808) most famous ironmaster of the Bell family, begins a long correspondence with Jas. Bell, dating from Jan. 9, 1836, till Mar. 23, 1870. The first letter gives a picture of Jas. Bell's affairs in 1836. On Apr. 10, Martin Bell describes the work at Elizabeth Furnace, and on Apr. 20, 1836, Jas. Bell writes to the A.P. Linn Co. of Phila. that his father and brothers hold all property in common. Wm. Stewart and his family, cousins of

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the Bell family, enter the letters as iron-masters at Mary Ann Forge. The Bell family begins sales on the Pittsburgh market with accounts with Reuben Miller, Jr., Jno Lyon, H.S. Spang Co., and J.W. Burbridge & Co. Letters from John and Samuel Isett and Bell's brothers continue on iron making and finances. S.H. Bell describes digging for iron ore on Dec. 18, 1836. Again the importance of canal transportation is shown.

James M. Bell in a letter to the Canal Commissioners on Mar. 1, 1836, analyzes the Anti-Masonic Party at Huntingdon.

On May 6, 1836, Bell loaned to Samuel Calvin

law books which are listed. P.O. O'Hagan's letter of 29 July, 1836, throws light on a fight in the Huntingdon public schools.

From New York on Nov. 11, 1836, Johnson and Kent comment on the New York elections in which a revolt against Tammany Hall occurs. The Loco Focos are supporting Edward Curtis for Congress, but his success and Ogden Hoffman's are doubtful. That Martin Van Buren would carry New York was also in doubt.

Hollidaysburg becomes increasingly important as a commercial center. Wm. Williams, cashier

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of the branch Office of Exchange of the Bank of Pittsburgh, begins a long series of letters (1836-1846) Bell's business relations with Pittsburgh continue as shown by business letters with Reuben Miller, Jr. G. & I.H. Shoenberger write on Feb. 8, 1837, on "Yankeeing" in business. The panic of 1837 is reflected in many comments on business: "the times are awful." Low commodity prices and worthless "paper" of western banks are mentioned. The Bank of Lewistown appears frequently, as well as the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh. In May, S.H. Bell writes from Phila., of 300 New York failures and describes prices of "goods" and

note discounting on the Phila. market. The effects of the panic on Phila., New York, and Huntingdon are indicated. John Isett on May 11 blamed financiers: "dam the banks." Iron prices were down. The suspension of specie payments by Pittsburgh banks and many others becomes necessary. Credit contracts. The John S. Isett letters (ca. 1835-1870) from Stockdale Forge on Spruce Creek not only contain financial comment but much detail on iron manufacturing methods (see June 15, 1837). The Bell family at this time are involved in Rock Hill, Edward, Elizabeth,

Mary Ann, and Stockdale furnaces and forges and in Vineyard Mills and Laurel Run Mills.

Jas. Bell and Wm. P. Orbison become law partners in 1837, thus beginning another long series of letters which ends only at Bell's death in 1870. Wm. P. Orbison becomes Vice President of the First National Bank at Huntingdon, 1863-70.

On Apr. 10, 1838, Martin Bell writes of a new steam method of blowing a furnace which he wished to patent. His plan, using gas from the furnace, is an improvement of great value. Jas. M. Bell, after litigation to prove a rival has stolen the

idea, finally secures the patent for Martin Bell by 1840. Martin Bell rebuilds the Elizabeth furnace in the 1840's, and runs it successfully till the 1870's.

The Reuben Miller letters from Pittsburgh continue with much comment on prices on the Pittsburgh market.

Wm. B. Reid's letter of Apr. 28, 1838, begins a number of political manuscripts. He asks about the campaigns of David Blair, Samuel Calvin, and R.A. McMurtrie in Huntingdon County and of Joseph Ritner and David Rittenhouse Porter in Pa. for the governorship. (David Rittenhouse Porter,

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1788-1867, of Huntingdon, Pa., after holding many political offices, was elected Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania in Oct., 1838. He was re-elected in 1841 by a large majority. Jas. Bell was appointed to finish his term as State Senator on Oct. 16, 1838. Porter returned to iron manufacturing in 1845, building the first anthracite furnace at Harrisburg.) Many Harrisburg letters begin at this time, and Bell continues to go to the Pa. capitol for many years to influence legislation.

The Bell letter to Wm. P. Orbison on Dec. 4, 1838, vividly portrays "Mobocracy" at work at the

opening of the State Assembly. Rival Whig and Democratic candidates are sworn in, and rival speakers are elected in the House.

Caucuses of Whigs are trying to plot the course of both houses. Jacksonian Democracy at work is pictured. A document dated Dec. 5, 1838 (sent to Jas. M. Bell and an investigating committee Jan. 24, 1839) and signed Jesse Windsor details how Democratic Senator John J. McCahan tries to seize the Senate for the Democrats. Bell himself describes to Wm. P. Orbison on Dec. 5 the "disgraceful and outrageous" rioting in the Senate by Philadelphia "bullies" on Dec. 4. McCahan

and John Savage with a mob threaten to burn the capitol and kill Whig Senators Thaddeus Stevens, Robert P. Maclay, Charles B. Penrose, and Thos. H. Burrowes, who flee through the back windows of the Senate chamber. Other details of the "Buckshot War" are related, including the calling of the militia. Two House of Representatives - Wm. Hopkins' "House" and Thos. Cunningham's "House" - are functioning. Loco Foco violence is noted. Bell letters from Harrisburg give an excellent picture of Pennsylvania politics and government, and others, Whig and Loco Foco, give estimates of Pa. politicians involved. Bell be-

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comes a member of the Senate Committee to inquire into mob disturbance. Manuscripts are excellent on the beginning of David Rittenhouse Porter's administration. Charles Naylor, Pa. Representative in the U.S. Congress, comments on the discussion of Pennsylvania's "troubles" in the House of Representatives in Dec., 1838. A circular on the Western Penitentiary asking for state aid throws light on the Pa. State Prison System in Jan., 1839. The upkeep and improvement of the Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana Turnpike is discussed by E.W. Wike.

The letters of Mary Page(Walker) Bell, who

becomes the wife of Jas. Bell in 1829, begin while Bell is at the Legislature in Harrisburg in 1838 and continue till his death, revealing much Pa. social history and customs as well as family affairs.

On Feb. 1, 1839, S. Miles Green in a letter to Bell begins a series of manuscripts on R.R. construction in Pa. and westward. S. Miles Green gives an excellent picture of rivalry between communities to have the railroad come their way, of the circulation of petitions in central Pa., of the projected Sunbury to Erie R.R., and of the

effect of floods on the Pa. Canal System. The financial system of Pa., eventually stabilized by Gov. John R. Porter's program of building state credit and resumption of specie payments in state banks, is discussed by Bell in his letters from Harrisburg. He sponsors the Senate bills which put into effect Porter's financial reforms. From this time James Martin Bell turns to banking with railroads, iron, and coal as promotional side lines, and his career exemplifies the development of U.S. commercial banking.

On Mar. 14, 1837, and Feb. 11, 1839, Samuel Calvin, later U.S. Representative from Bell's

Blair County, begins a short series of letters on legal matters and R.R.'s.

The increasing importance of R.R.'s is reflected in the manuscripts and in Bell's article on Feb.14 (ca.) 1839, in the United States Gazette Sam'l. H. and Martin Bell both point out the advantage of the Juniata River R.R. route to iron manufacturers. Petitions for the Reading and Phila. R.R. are presented. Bell gives detailed instructions to Wm. P. Orbison about R.R. petitions and public meetings on Feb.21, 1839. An interesting Sam'l Calvin letter of Mar.14, 1837

tells of a R.R. convention at Hollidaysburg ca. 1837, and shows keen community interest in the R.R. from Phila. through Hollidaysburg to Pittsburgh. On Mar. 14, 1839, Jas. Bell reads a bill for incorporation of the "H & H" R.R. (Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg), and Governor Porter writes on July 4 that the "H & H" R.R. bill has become a law.

Thos. Williams of Pittsburgh comments on Porter's holding up the Improvement Bill because he detects the Bank of the U.S. in it. Letters of Robert Allen of Phila. in the 1830's also cover banking and politics. John Strohm on Sept. 5

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1839, comments on Whigs, local politics, unpopularity of abolition, paralysis of the monetary system, thus giving a picture of Pa. under Jacksonian Democracy. Wm. B. Reed continues on Sept. 12, 1839, with a discussion of the Bank of U.S. of Pa. and its policies. Mention is made also of the formation of a new county, Blair, and of politics in Chester County and in Erie, Pa. Locos are discussed in Erie, and its building boom noted.

Letters from Charlestown, Va., concerning the indenture of the Frazer sisters begin in 1839

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with those of Joseph E. Lane, who sent the colored girls, Catherine, Ann, and Evalina, to Jas. M. Bell for indentures as servants. Lane's niece, Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, and her family and attorneys continue correspondence to Bell, who administers monies left by Jos. Lane in 1852 to the three girls. W. L. Webb of Shepherdstown, Va., and John W. and Andrew E. Kennedy, Edward E. Cooke, Andrew Hunter, and W. C. Worthington of Charlestown, Va., carry on the legal correspondence involved.

The year 1840 opens with a review of candid-

ates for directorships of the Pennsylvania Bank and continued consideration of the division of Huntingdon County. Strong opposition is developing. Wm. Henry Harrison's campaign for President is reflected on Febr., 1840. On Feb. 5, 1840, Bell gives W.P. Orbison a vivid account of the reaction to Gov. Porter's message on resumption of specie payments by State banks. State credit is upheld by payment of interest on the State debt. The Resumption Bill will be a bank bill regulating future action of the State banks. Although county division does not appear in 1840, Bell

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plans the chartering of a "female academy" for Huntingdon, Pa. The Girard Bank of Phila. assumes part of the State loan and appears many times after 1840 in Bell manuscripts. Floods in 1840, soldiers' pensions, county formations, county seats, local politics, and the great debate on Pa. resumption of specie payments are noted.

On March 5, 1840, John George Miles of Huntingdon writes of the division of Huntingdon Co., showing the influence of the Biddle-Penrose families behind Thos. Biddle, one of the land proprietors of Hollidaysburg, Pa. The formation

of new counties affected the balance of representation in the Pa. assembly, thus creating powerful opposition. "Boring and bargaining" for new counties was the Pa. system of forming counties. Comment on incorporation of Conemaugh (later Johnstown, Pa.) in 1831 is made on Mar.10,1840.

With hard times and money scarce, letters indicate that Pa. business was awaiting a solution from Harrisburg. David Blair comments on the public school system as "one of the great political hobby horses of the times", finds the State

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finances full of corruption and extravagance, and predicts better times with Wm. H. Harrison as president.

Bell is the author of the Bank Bill of 1840, which gives great satisfaction to commercial and business interests. Regulation of the currency as well as resumption of specie payments and banking regulation are included. The Whig campaign for Harrison in 1840 in Pa. is getting under way at this time.

On Apr. 9 Jas. Bell goes to Washington to secure Martin Bell's patent for Blowing Furnaces, with the resulting letter on May 14, 1840, from Dr.

T.B. Jones, Commissioner of Patents, to Bell on U.S. patent system. In accepting a dinner invitation honoring him for his legislative services Bell writes on June 29, 1840, a summary of the situation of the currency, the banks, the State Bank Bill and Resumption, and public affairs.

R.B. McCabe gives summary of public opinion on the State Legislature, the character of local politics, the course of Bell in the Senate, and the "personal inferiority" and bad political associates of Wm. Henry Harrison. He shows how W hig policies have produced a huge nation-

al debt. Comment is also made on Harrison by Wm. B. Reed of Phila.

Much comment is made about canal repairing and public improvements, which by 1840 so involved State finances that construction on Pa. works halts, and thereafter Pa. begins a retreat. Gov. Porter refuses to sign the Canal Commission Bill, During the remaining years of Bell's life private enterprise takes over the Pa. System of Public Works. Strohm letters to Jas. Bell are full of political comment.

Meanwhile the Bell iron business continues with letters Jno. Hunter at Rock Hill Furnace

and from his brothers. Letters on financial transactions increase. Sam'l. H. Bell on Dec. 19, 1840, describes the lands of Vineyard Mills and their tenements.

The manuscripts for 1842 are mostly financial and legal. Josiah Higgins, Thos. McNamara, and Sam'l. Royer have many letters on the affairs of the Portage Iron Works. Iron manufacture now turns to nails and the Baltimore market. Irvin gives a sketch of Pres. Tyler's personality. The political letters of Representative James Irvin in 1842 comment on the Tariff of 1842, John Tyler's opposition to it, Pa.'s

need for it, and the connection of the public lands to it. The 14th Congressional District of Pa. is analyzed as to counties and votes. Hard times and uncertainty are felt in the iron business. Letters from Phila., Balt., and Pitts., continue on the iron market. The final passage of the Tariff Bill of 1842 did not improve the iron trade, and no revival of trade was perceptible anywhere in the U.S. Scarcity of money and pressing bills at the Portage Iron Works reflect the times and the struggle to keep going.

Letters to Bell from Attorney John Walker of

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Hollidaysburg, a representative of Chauncey, Biddle, and Moore begin about 1839, and continue on the land sales and business of these three proprietors of Hollidaysburg till Bell moved there in 1845. Letters from Walker appear as late as 1862. Letters from Wm. Lyon of Pittsburgh also occur at this time in regard to iron business, as well as E.W. Davidson of Pittsburgh Whig party participation in 1840 and 1842 elections is commented on, Oct. 7, 1842. Litigation, debts, loans, banking, and the iron business continue to occupy the papers. On Jan. 9, 1843, S.L.

Russell of Bedford, Pa., gives a picture of the importance of note collection to the legal profession of the era, revealing the arrangement between lawyers of different localities to help each other in this lucrative business. Weld and Jenkins of Baltimore, commission merchants, review the hard times on the Baltimore iron market on Jan. 26, 1843, and comment on iron prices.

On Feb. 25, 1843, Jas. Bell reviews his testimony on resumption and Gov. J.R. Porter as he had given it to an investigation committee on July 2, 1842, a time when the enemies of Porter in the State Assembly tried to impeach him.

On Mar. 27, 1843, Jas. Bell writes his first letter to Jay Cooke, Subordinate Agent, on procedure in floating the U.S. 6 per cent loan in central Pa.

From April 12, 1843, to 1846, Elihu Chauncey writes a series of letters to Bell on the development of the land business at Hollidaysburg and on Bell's purchase of land there for himself. Thos. Biddle letters run from 1843 till 1848. The details of settling the estate of Silas Moore, the third proprietor, and of dissolving the partnership of the proprietors occupy many letters, revealing much early history of Hollidaysburg,

Pa. The affairs of the Portage Iron Co. and of Bell and Higgins involve much litigation. Sam. 'l. Calvin is involved in these legal affairs and in other cases with Jas. Bell at this time in Hollidaysburg. The bill for the formation of Blair County was reported in the Legislature in 1842, 1843, and again in 1844, but opposition prevented its passage.

The Bell manuscripts develop into an extensive correspondence with hundreds of business firms and individuals in the 1840's and 1850's, and show the wide interests of Jas. M. Bell in these years. Reuben C. Hale of Lewistown, S.M.

Troutman of Phila., Edward Shippen of Meadville are but a few Pa. examples, and many Pittsburgh, Phila., York, Lancaster, Baltimore, Dayton, O., New York, and Boston names occur. White, Stevens and Co. affairs beginning in 1840, merge into Bell's long pursuit of Gov. J. B. Floyd of Va. and of Col. Cornelius Wendell for overdue notes in the late 50's. Business letters from the famous Alleghany Furnace of Elias Baker at Hollidaysburg appear in 1844. Land purchases, iron finance, and banking continue to dominate the papers.

Bell receives letters from Geo. Woodward from Bellefonte and Thos. White of Indiana, Pa. in early 1844 concerning the judiciary system of the proposed Blair County. Many letters give opinions and data on the new county. Joshua Cunningham writes from Harrisburg, Pa., on Feb. 28 to Jas. Bell to explain why the Legislature had again failed to pass the bill forming Blair County.

Jas. Bell has a long series of letters from Pa. Representatives and Senators in the U.S. Congress.

James Irvin on Feb. 21, 1844, writes of a trip on the U.S.S. Princeton with Capt. Robert F. Stockton down the Potomac River. The Princeton was the first U.S. warship on which steam was used and was noted for its fine guns.

Material on the election of 1844 describes the great excitement over the contest for the Democratic candidacy for governor of Pa. between H.A. Muhlenburg and F.R. Shunke, the State Democratic convention at Harrisburg, and the State Whig convention organization and officers.

In Aug. and Sept., 1844 Henry Clay appears on Whig stationery, and the National Clay Club opens a reading room in Philadelphia. The National Clay Club of Philadelphia seeks names of postmasters, county officers, Clay Club officers, and active Whigs in Huntingdon Co. Whig emphasis on protective tariffs is demonstrated on Sept. 10.

If the Whig candidate, Joseph Markle, is elected as Pa. governor, the Whigs will carry the state. James Knox Polk's views on the pro-

pective tariff are reviewed. A letter to the editors of the Hollidaysburg Standard by James Bell on Oct. 9, 1844, comments on criticism of his political methods, on his alliance with Samuel Calvin of Hollidaysburg, and on the "abuse and licentiousness" of the public press in times of political excitement. On Nov. 8 reaction in Philadelphia to Polk's election is "God help Pennsylvania".

In May, 1844, James Bell corresponds with Eugene Frueauff on the admission of his nieces to the Moravian Seminary at Litiz, Pa. with

data on prices and courses included in a brochure on the school. Letters from the girls include information on Elizabeth Bell, Margaretta G. Miller, Mary Jane Moore, Mary Ann Bell, and Lizzie H. Walker, and also give a picture of the school.

The papers on the Chauncey, Biddle, and Moore land transactions at Hollidaysburg are numerous, with comment on the sale of land to General Andrew Porter Wilson of Huntingdon, Pa., a lifelong business associate of Bell whose letters run from 1834 to 1866. Alexander Gwin, State

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representative at Harrisburg, has many political letters in 1845-46 on the formation of Blair Co. and on Whig candidates for local and state offices. Bell himself went to Harrisburg for the session of 1845. Letters from Josiah Kemp, Hollidaysburg politician, are also numerous on county formation and local politics. James Bell built his Hollidaysburg home in ca. July, 1845, but moved his residence from Huntingdon in Feb.-March, 1845. By Feb., 1845, he knew Blair Co. formation would again be defeated. Legal and financial business with Thos. Duncan, James Pot-

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ter, Horace P. Biddle, David Blair, Wm. P. Orbison and Edward S. Pierrepont of Columbus, Ohio, is brisk. The Whig Party evidently split over the formation of Blair from Huntingdon County. Gwin letters in 1845 reflect Whig fear of increased taxation.

The iron business continues in the letters of Sam'l. H. Bell, who describes working conditions, the making of charcoal from timber, and business in wheat and in land. On September 29, 1845, he gives a manifest of Jas. Bell's household goods on the canal boat Buchanan, and damages to this

furniture are listed in Oct., giving a picture of canal traffic.the

The friends of protective tariff hold a Pittsburgh meeting and propose a Hollidaysburgh Convention in Nov., 1845. Rock Hill Furnace is now leased to A.J. Wigton. A.W. Benedict comes into the law office of Wm. P. Orbison at Huntingdon, Pa.

Hollidaysburg, the eastern terminal of the Portage R.R. over the Allegheny Mts. to Johnstown, Pa., becomes commercially important with the growth of the Pa. Canal System. In April,

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1846, Gov. Shunke signs the charter for the Pa. R.R.; and Bell, who anticipated the building of this R.R. through Hollidaysburg to Pittsburgh, began an intensive campaign to create Blair Co. with Hollidaysburg as its county seat. The letters in early 1846 reveal a lobby directed by Bell, who eventually had to buy the necessary votes to secure his county. The letters of W.B. Cake and John Fenlon, confidential agents, disclose prices paid. John Fenlon writing to Wm. Williams, also involved in Blair politics, comments on James Buchanan's nomination to the

Supreme Court and on Gen'l. Lewis Cass to be Secretary of War. Henry L. Patterson writes on Jan. 30, 1846, that the Pa. Legislature is controlled by "a set of Bowers", who own five or six Senate seats and made their living by selling their votes. The maneuverings continued till Feb. 21, 1846, when the Blair County Bill, substantially that of 1845, passes. State Senator John Morrison opposes it. Reference is made in Jan. and Feb. of 1846 to Col. Wm. Bigler, who was interested in the Blair Bill. The details of setting up the new county are reflected in

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letters concerning the court system and county officers, the payment for county buildings erected by Huntingdon County, contracts for bridges, the Governor's commission to fix county lines, taxes, etc. Alexander Gwin and David Blair comment extensively. Gwin also refers on Apr. 14, 1846, to the Bill for the Pa. Central R.R. right of way with the question of tolls per mile to be collected by the State. Judge J.S. Black writes on May 16, 1846, of setting up the Court of Quarter Sessions, the first criminal docket, and of court procedure. On Oct. 2, 1846, Bell plans with

the builder the details of the courthouse building for Blair Co. at Hollidaysburg.

Meanwhile, in Feb., 1846, and during that year Bell makes arrangements with his brother, Sam'l. H. Bell, to take over all his furnace property except Rock Hill on a 21-year plan of payments. Bell definitely enters finance at this point. Edward Bell describes his estate on Feb. 13, 1847, to Bell, and the involved state of S.H. Bell's iron business. Details of family iron business continue through 1847, including prices and wages, canal shipments, etc.

J. Edgar Thomson of Philadelphia, in Jan., 1847, begins a long sequence of letters which continues till Sept. of 1869. As Chief Engineer and later President of Pa. R.R. System and R.R. promoter par excellence, Thomson's letters reveal the development of American railways from Phila. to Chicago in the mid-nineteenth century. Jas. Bell was hoping to found an iron "establishment" near the center of the Pa. Central R.R. line to supply R.R. iron to the oncoming Pa. R.R. On June 9, 1847, George V. Bacon, Treasurer of the Pa., gives historical data on the Little Juniata River route, the organization of the R.R. com-

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pany, and the sale of stock to subscribers. Jas. Bell sells stock to interested persons in his vicinity. On July 27, J. Edgar Thomson writes to introduce Peter A. Burden, son of Henry Burden of Troy, N.Y., famous iron master, who is coming to examine Bell iron property. Bell's letters in late 1847, as well as J. Edgar Thomson's, refer to the Little Juniata River route for the Pa. R.R. through Huntingdon and Blair counties, with stock subscriptions locally secured if the railway takes this route. Bell wants a branch to connect with the Portage R.R. at Hollidaysburg.

John Isett in August, 1847, comments on the road tax, and affairs of the Spruce Creek and Waterstreet Turnpike Co., enclosing a clipping on the importance of turnpikes, roads, canals, and railways in reducing transportation costs. Letters constantly refer to canal conditions.

Many A.W. Benedict letters at this period refer to Huntingdon legal cases. In Oct., 1847, Jas. Bell commented on the "public and personal abuse of me" by the Huntingdon "clique".

The land business of Elihu Chauncey and his

brother Charles and Thomas Biddle also continues. By 1847 Bell business interests are extensive, complicated, and varied. At this time he proposes to establish his own bank of deposit, discount, and exchange at Hollidaysburg to take over the Office of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh. Thomas C. McDowell becomes partner in Bell, McDowell, & Co., which opens its office on Jan. 26, 1848. Letters with Thos. M. Howe of the Pittsburgh Exchange Bank occur at this period. Bell's three brothers and John Isett are his guarantors. He then enters a correspondence with the State

Treasurer, Arnold Plumer, and John La Porte, to secure deposits of State funds in his bank, incidentally giving data on his finances and on Thos. McDowell. State funds involved are those from tolls collected on the State canals and roads.

Meanwhile, land speculations center around the Pa. R.R. with J. Edgar Thomson and Sam'l. V. Merrick (Pa. R.R. President) involved. Wm. Lyon of Pittsburgh writes on Apr. 11, an interesting review of banking, currency, and state banks in 1848. The Thomson and Bacon letters reveal both

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the history and importance of the Pa. R.R. Included is a Pa.R.R. stock certificate.

Banking expansion includes Bell's letters in late 1848 to secure reciprocity on bank notes with such institutions as the Bank of Lancaster, Christian Hager, President; the Bank of Northumberland, Jno. Taggart, President; the Farmer's Bank of Phila.; and the Western Bank of Pittsburgh.

Claims against David Rittenhouse Porter (Sept, 1848) and Sam'l. Steel Blair (Jas. M. Kennedy letters) also are mentioned in 1848. On Dec. 4,

* ~~See reverse page~~ for ~~Hohn Dougherty~~
material.

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1848, Simon Cameron writes to Bell on finances. Bitter rivalry develops with Christian Hager and the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, when the latter tries to establish a banking competitor at Hollidaysburg in 1849.

The development of telegraph companies is reflected in the Bell papers. Wm. H. Parmenter writes on Feb. 5 and 29, 1849, of the running of the telegraph line from Hollidaysburg to Bedford, a part of the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa. This becomes a part of the Atlantic and Ohio Co. of Pa. W. K. Moorhead of Pittsburg

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refers to the Juniata Telegraph Company's effort to sell stock for the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company runs a second line along the Pa. R.R. right of way. (Later it becomes the Western Union).

Bell's relations with the State treasurers in 1849 and in the early fifties show the tricky character of State finances and note discounting. Both Arnold Plummer and John M. Bickel are involved as State treasurers.

The question of the location of the Pa. R.R. terminus at or near Hollidaysburg is reviewed by

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J. Edgar Thomson on Apr. 23, 1849. On May 1, J.E. Thomson writes of Sam'l. V. Merrick, the President of the Pa. R.R. and his business policies. Meanwhile, Bell tries to interest Boston capital in manufacturing iron for R.R. use at Hollidaysburg. A description of the Boston financial market is given by B.C. Bartlett on May 28, 1849.

Bell writes to Wm. C. Patterson, new Pa. R.R. president, on Oct. 31, 1849, to have his bank continued as disbursing agent for the Pa. R.R. construction crews.

Thaddeus Stevens writes to Bell Nov. 25, 1849,

concerning a lawsuit.

A campaign against Bell seems to have come to a climax at this period; his banking methods in note discounting are criticized, and he ~~has~~ made enemies when he created Blair County. David McMurtrie of Huntingdon writes on Nov. 29, 1849, about an article in the Huntingdon Standard, and states an article to counteract this will appear in the Huntingdon Globe and the Huntingdon Journal. Jesse Miller of the Harrisburg Keystone comments on "the evils of a depreciated currency" and "the vicious state of a vicious banking system."

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The year 1849 ends with calls for subscriptions to Pa. R.R. stock and the news that the R.R. terminal was coming to Gaysport, across the Juniata River from Hollidaysburg, but in 1851 Bell heads a petition for refunding money to stock subscribers because the R.R. did not come to Gaysport or Hollidaysburg, but to Altoona, Pa.

The year 1850 opens with reference to Sam'l. Calvin on Jan. 7 as Pa. Congressman in an application for West Point appointment by Lewis Dysart, son of Bell's brother-in-law, Wm. P. Dysart. Letters from R.B. Johnston employed in

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Bell & McDowell's office begin Jan. 17, 1850, and continue many years during which R.B. Johnston becomes a banking partner of Bell at Hollidaysburg. Jas. Bell traveled extensively in the 1850's on business and many letters are written to him in Harrisburg, Phila., and Washington. On Apr. 20, 1850, after going to Harrisburg to insure passage of necessary legislation, Bell writes to C. Hager of Lancaster telling of defeat of Section 2 of a recharter bill which will end the rival Hollidaysburg branch bank of the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster. Many law suits and legal

collections continue, and Bell's relations with John Bickel, State Treasurer, are interesting.

A review of the tariff of 1850 is given by Judge Joshua S. Black, with comments on Henry Clay's stand for an ad valorem system and Pa.'s stand for protective tariff.

Mention of bank notes and the state of banking are frequent. Bell, Johnston & Co. of Hollidaysburg emerges. David R. Porter and J.K. Moorhead comment on politics and business. Porter on Apr. 30, 1851, writes of securing coal by canal boats for his Columbia Furnace, the first at

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Harrisburg in 1850 successfully to use coal as fuel. He also speaks of the State Treasurer, John Bickel. Many letters from 1851 deal with the Bridenback Farm at the Juniata and Shavers Creek, which had been bought as a speculation. Financial dealings with the Pa. R.R. in 1851 appear in letters between Bell and J. Edgar Thomson, who becomes President of the Pa. The difficulties of the R.R. with the Canal Commission in the 1850's are evident, the "ugly affair" of passengers on the Columbia R.R. being one example of competition which came into court with

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Bell as attorney. The canal system is waging a fight for survival, and J. Edgar Thomson finds many politicians arrayed against the R.R.

Meanwhile, Jas. Bell begins ^{in 1852} to form two new financial offices: one at Huntingdon with General Andrew Porter Wilson, a long time business associate, and the other at Altoona to serve as a pay station for the Pa. R.R. The coal fields on Broad Top Mountain near Huntingdon, Pa., are being opened in 1852 with the building of a railway and the formation of the Huntingdon and Broad Top R.R. and Coal Co. Bell's banks finance this company,

and many letters result in the remaining papers.

The Frazer girls reappear in 1852, when Joshua Lane dies, and his will becomes the subject of interpretation by Attorney John. W. Kennedy of Charlestown and by Jas. Bell. Bell on Mar. 14 gives his views of abolition and slavery. On May 7, 1853, Bell writes to Edward Cooke the story of how he ~~he~~ became involved in the Frazer case and why he will fight for their inheritance.

Herman Haupt, later Geo. B. McClellan's famous railway co-ordinator, writes four letters to Bell in 1853-54 while he is Chief Engineer of the

Pa. R.R.

Many reports and accounts by Abraham Cresswell from the Bridenbach farm are made in the 1850's and 1860's.

In 1853 many letters of introduction are written for Jas. M. Bell to Boston and Maine business men when Bell visits northern capitalists. Thomson comments on Aug. 15, 1853, on the Eastern money market. Letters reflect Bell's concern to keep Pa. R.R. business. S.H. Bell letters on iron finance continue.

In Feb., 1854, Jas. Bell withdraws his name

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from the banking firm at Hollidaysburg, where he is not a popular figure. Stock, bank, and R.R. speculations are reflected in the letters for 1854. On Apr. 18, 1854, Jas. Bell writes to Thos. McElrath (partner of Horace Greeley in the N.Y. Tribune) endorsing the Pa. Senate Bill to permit the Pa. R.R. to purchase the Main Line of the Pa. State Improvements system. Bell points out the advantage to New York of a direct line to the West and to the heart of Pa. and urges a N.Y. company to bid against the Pa. R.R. for the Main Line. The new Portage R.R. and the Sunbury and

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Erie R.R. could be links in this chain. McElrath's reply on Apr. 21, 1854, explains the R.R. stock "load" carried by the New York market. Bell also writes to Joseph Brown of Boston, Sam'l. Smith and Geo. Lang of N.Y., and J.B. Moorhead of Pittsburgh about the purchase. The Pa. R.R. was paying a tonnage tax of 5 mills per ton mile. This tax and the purchase of the Main Line are discussed in the letters till 1857, when the Pa. buys the Main Line, and till 1861, when the tax is removed after a bitter court fight. After 1857 the Portage R.R. closes, as do many of the

canal units.

Jos. Black on May 19, 1854, gives in a letter of introduction a summary of Bell's career.

Jas. Bell founds in 1854 Bell, Garrettson & Co. of Huntingdon, Pa., and Bell, Smith, & Co. of Johnstown. The Geo. Garrettson letters, accounts and reports from Huntingdon run from July 17, 1854, till the end of the '60's. On June 22, 1854, Wm. Dorris, Jr., writes of details of the Huntingdon office plan. The S.H. Smith letters from Johnstown in the 1850's picture the financial history of the Cambria Iron Co. Many letters

center around the four banking offices controlled by Bell, with comments on money transactions, "tight times", and bond negotiations. Also in 1854 begins a long series of letters from Ross, Camblos, and Co. of Phila., bankers and agents for Bell's affairs. This company later becomes Scull and Camblos; then the banking house of Chas. Camblos Co., which continues to serve Jas. Bell and his investments. In this expanding financial arrangement, letters from Sam'l. Wagner, Cashier of York Bank, begin on Sept. 2, 1854, and end in

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June, 1863, giving financial, social, and political comment.

The Matthew Newkirk letters, Aug. to Dec., 1854, relate to the business of the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown and to personal finances of this noted Philadelphia Quaker financier. Newkirk describes the Philadelphia money market on Aug. 23, 1854, announcing the arrival of gold. Shortage of small change in 1853 had resulted in bad retail business. The U.S. Congress began in 1853 to stumble near the modern gold standard. Money as an organic part of the nation's history is

exemplified in Bell's financial letters. They always reflect the condition of the country's money system. Bell banking letters begin to refer to gold deposits, "Old Silver", "Foreign" and "American" gold in 1854. The Cambria Iron Co. Secretary, Henry M. Watts (later minister to Austria), assures Bell all claims on the company will be paid. Bell's bank handles Cambria pay rolls.

Bell tries with many banks to secure reciprocity in bank note discounting. Uneasiness of the money market in 1854 is reflected in the

financial letters; and the failure of Cambria Iron in Dec., 1854, is but an example of the hard times for "iron folks". Chas. S. Boker, President of Girard Bank, believes Newkirk and Trotter of Cambria Iron have assets which will pull them through this crisis.

Affairs of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Co. and its stock are described in letters in the spring of 1855 during a struggle to control the company and oust its officers.

Banks and banking in Iowa are noted by Thos. Isett of Muscatine, Iowa in Apr., 1855, to Jas.

Bell, who went on a trip to Cleveland, O., Lake Superior, Detroit, Michigan, and Iowa in June, 1855. R. Lowry letters in July-August, 1855, describe land in Davenport, Iowa, along the bluffs of the Rock River, which Bell desires to purchase for its coal deposits. The promotion involves resales of land to Philadelphia friends at a profit and railway building to open the coal fields. A good description of travel on the upper Mississippi River is given.

On May 21, 1855, Wood, Morrell Company lease Cambria Iron at Johnstown, and Charles Wood and

Daniel J. Morrell enter the letters. Financial dealings finally place them as partners in the house of Bell, Smith, and Co. in Apr., 1857.

The financial history of the Broad Top R.R. and Coal Co. is written into the letters of the President, Lewis Frank Wattson, to Jas. Bell from 1855 to 1865.

On Sept. 19, 1855, Ir. W. Hammond writes from Harrisburg of his investigation of the deficits in the accounts of Gen'l. Bickel, former State Treasurer, during which \$24,500 is misplaced between Chas. S. Boker, Bickel, and Bell, Johnston,

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& Co. Bell shows he did not get the money by presenting copies of 1852 letters and testimony.

Financial correspondents in this period include J.W. Weir of the Harrisburg Bank, George Foster of Phila., J.W. Riddle of Pittsburgh, Jacob Miller of Broad Top R.R., Wm. & M. Micheltree of Pittsburgh, J. Lesley of Chambersburg, Geo. McGrew of Pittsburgh, J.B. Murray of Pittsburgh, Thos. Alexander Scott of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank, all of whom are concerned with "paper" for circulation. Charles Camblos of Philadelphia reviews the increasing tightness of

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the money market on Jan. 8, 1856, and the position of Chas. Boker and Girard Bank. Letters from Chas. S. Wood of Wood, Morrell & Co. of Johnstown are frequent.

The Bell family letters continue. Adie K. Bell administers Edward Bell's estate, and many nephews and nieces of Jas. and Mary P. (Walker) Bell begin correspondence ca. 1855. Iron manufacture details continue in the letters. The future of the Main Line and of divisions of it is debated in letters between J. Edgar Thomson and James Bell, showing the political aspect of

of the sale to the Pa. R.R. for the Democratic Party. Bell writes articles to the newspapers under the names of "Pennsylvania" and "Juniata" at this time on this sale showing the huge expenses and small receipts from the Main Line for Pa. State ownership. An enlightening letter from Sam'l. Calvin from Hollidaysburg written Feb. 29, 1856, comments on Bell's bill before the Legislature. Neighbors repudiate and curse Bell for this bill. The future of the Portage R.R. and the Juniata Canal are evidently of great concern to Blair County, and Bell's bill to sell the

public works [?], was greeted with a storm of protest and hints that corruption was involved. The purchase of the Columbia R. R. by the Pa. R. R. is an object of Bell's bill, but popular opinion is against the Pa. R. R. purchase, because Portage R. R. would be involved. John Cresswell, Jr. knows the state of popular feeling. John Gibboney writes from Harrisburg on Apr. 2, 1856, of the movement to rent the Main Line to the Union Canal Co. The Main Line was finally sold to the Pa. R. R. in 1857.

Letters from Isaac Thayer, who operates the Surf House at Atlantic City, N.J., concern the

American House at Hollidaysburg. Bell, in asking Thayer to become manager of his estate, gives on August, 11, 1856, a detailed description of his home and property. Politics in the fall of 1856 show John Scott of Huntingdon the Democratic candidate and Wm. P. Orbison the Republican candidate for the State Legislature. Business correspondence includes letters from John Cessna of Bedford, Pa., 1856 to 1860. Jas. M. Bell takes a tour of the Lake Superior Copper mines in the summer of 1857. His correspondence with Joshua Harrison of Pittsburgh gives details on

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travel by boat with parties leaving from Cleveland, Ohio.

Failures and note protests begin in August, 1857, but Bell continues to correspond with A. Patterson Smith of St. Paul on speculation in school and university land at auction sales in twelve Wisconsin counties. The Smith letters comment on banks in Wisconsin in 1857, giving a picture of a pioneer community getting under way. In Sept. Sam'l W. Hill of Eagle Harbor, Michigan, reports on lands along Lake Superior, speculation in land sales, the hunt for copper

ore, investments in mine shares, etc. On Sept. 7, Jas. Bell writes to A. Patterson Smith of the collapse of the N.Y. market and the worst times since 1837 in Philadelphia. Scull and Camblos on September 11, describe Philadelphia conditions. Trumble, and Thompson, St. Paul, Minn., show effects of panic on real estate speculation. Meanwhile Bell and S. H. Smith are involved in the financial difficulties of A.M. White. Financial troubles of the Broad Top R.R. are also reflected in seizure of an engine, but the opening of a big coal vein in 1858 places this company on a

sound financial basis. A.V. Parsons of Philadelphia, legal associate, writes on September 22 : "Where this is to end I do not know." In the late 1850's Parsons becomes involved in the Floyd suit and writes many letters.

Arnold Plumer writes on September 26 of conditions at Farrebault, Minnesota, where his son, Samuel Plumer, is Land Registrar. The suspension of specie payments by Pa. and New York banks comes in October, 1857. The letters of the fall of 1857 give an excellent picture of financial panic across

the U.S. Involved also is the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago R.R. Demands for coin and gold in payments on notes is noted, the letters of S.H. Smith and George Garrettsen giving a day-by-day account.

On Dec. 7 and 29, 1857, R. Lowry of Davenport, Iowa describes Rock Island City railway efforts and J. Edgar Thomson's mortgage on coal lands and the R.R. from Peoria. Thomson at this time was consolidating a line for the Pa. R.R. to Chicago. Iowa coal land speculation is involved, as well as the increased coal consumption in

Davenport, Iowa. Augustus Corbin of Ontonagon, Michigan, on Dec. 8 pictures the Michigan copper mines in the depression of 1857, with comments on beginning of the Michigan Court system and postal service. The rechartering of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburgh, finances of Bell's debtors, and repeal of the tonnage tax on the Pa. R.R. occupy the letters in early 1858. Prices of rails and coal, with a clipping reviewing the Chicago coal market, Jan. 8, 1858, and coal mining in Illinois, are included

While Bell is in Harrisburg in 1858, Wm. B.

Thomas of Phila. begins a series of letters with comment on Tonnage Tax repeal and the ideas of Cole Baker, nephew of President James Buchanan. A letter of Judge Wm. Wilkins from Harrisburg on Feb. 15, 1858, summarizes Bell's activity and knowledge in Pittsburgh business. Buchanan is mentioned as unpopular in Pa. A memorial of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne, and Chicago R.R. in Mar., 1858, concerning the tonnage tax gives a short history of this R.R.

Bell and S.S. Blair correspond on the affairs of Watson, White, and Co. with Cambria Iron.

John Isett on Mar. 8 and July 15, 1858, describes Andrew Porter Wilson as a lawyer. Bell is managing John Isett's investments. In Mar., 1858, Bell works out an agreement between Cambria Iron and Watson White Co.

Hugh Harrold describes the formation of the Chas. Camblos Co. of Phila. in Mar., 1858. In Sept., 1858, Jas. Bell goes to Ohio. Uniontown, Fayette Co, Pa., with its politics and strong Republican element are described on Sept. 17, 1858, by P.A. Johns, in the campaign of Wm. Montgomery of Washington, Pa. for election to Congress.

On Nov. 16, 1858, J. Edgar Thomson writes that the Pa. R.R. will not try to repeal the Tonnage Tax in the State Legislature because it cannot employ the methods necessary to secure this repeal.

The year 1859 is dominated by letters centering around claims against Governor John Buchanan Floyd of Virginia and Cornelius Wendell. Judge A.V. Parsons of Philadelphia, R.W. Latham of N.Y. and Hugh Bradley and his son of Washington, D.C., are concerned in securing judgments against

Floyd and Wendell. Floyd, Secretary of War in

Buchanan's cabinet, owns much coal land along the Big Sandy River between Kentucky and Virginia. This property will continue to be of importance after the Civil War, when Bell will try to collect his judgment. This involves correspondence with Laban T. Moore of Kentucky.

In January, 1859, a circular by the creditors of John Farnum, a famous failure of 1857, shows business reorganization which enables Farnum to repay much indebtedness.

A.W. Benedict on February 5, 1859, writes that the Pa. R.R. refuses to pay the tonnage tax; a battle

will follow in the courts. The bill to tax brokers 4 per cent on profits is reviewed by Wm. Jackson on Feb. 28.

In the 1850's Jas. Bell began to take an active interest in the Bedford Springs Association of Bedford, Pa. Letters with O.E. Shannon and John Cessna in 1859 concern the election of directors.

Bell's account for legal work of Wood, Morrell and Co. on May 16, 1859, shows the extent of his practice. The letters of the Bell clan on the

iron business continue to be a running commentary on iron history. The failure of the Bank of Lancaster brings comment on Sept., 1859, and for some years Bell seeks thru real estate transactions to realize some value from worthless Lancaster Bank notes. Two Thaddeus Stevens business letters in Oct. & Nov., 1859, concern this bank. Pa. Representative John Covode reviews the standing of Cornelius Wendell on Dec. 6, 1859. Jas. Irvin, U.S.S. Representative, 1841-1845, continues his letters to Bell on finances, in the 1850's. Sam'l. S. Blair, Civil War Senator from Pa., begins a correspondence in 1859 from Washington

and continues it as Bell's legal adviser till 1869. The Washington letters are a good picture of a moderate Republican. Henry Evans asks Bell's support for his candidacy for governor of Pa. from the Eastern counties on Dec. 14, 1859.

The end of the 1850's saw many reports from Bell's banks and indicate a rapid increase in assets despite the depression of 1857. Among the many correspondents of this period were J.M. Palmer of Council Bluffs, Iowa; E.D. Jones, John Scully, Wm. H. Howard, Henry Lloyd, of Bedford; James Trimble, and Joshua Hanna of Pittsburgh;

Wm. P. Schell of Bedford; Charles B. Wright of Erie; J.C. McLanahan and R.R. Bryan of Hollidaysburg; and William Woodward, Jas. W. Paul, John Dobyne, and Robert Hare Powel of Phila.

The letters for 1860 are mostly financial, though the Bell family correspondence continues and gives details of family background. Joseph H. Bradley on Apr. 21 and 28, 1860, writes from Washington, D.C. of the quandary of the country between two great sectional parties. Martin Bell cites grain prices on May 8, and R. Lowry on May 29 describes the huge wheat and corn crops in

the West, with speculation in wheat stored in Chicago.

On May 23, 1860, Park, McCurdy, & Co. of Pittsburgh, the Lake Superior Copper Mill and Smelting Works begin a series of financial transactions with Bell, which includes letters of Jas. Park, Jr. Bell made a tour of the copper country in the early summer of 1860. Hassey and McBride give him details of time, travel, and rates by steamboat, particularly on the Northern Light. The visit covered iron mines at Marquette and copper at Ononagon.

The Floyd case continues in Washington, D.C., with many biographical details of John Buchanan Floyd.

Bell dissolves his partnership in the Johnstown banking firm in August, 1860, and concentrates efforts at Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg.

On Nov. 22, 1860, Park, McCurdy, & Co., of Pittsburgh comment on effects of the panic of 1857 on copper and note the depression in the autumn of 1860. Pittsburgh banks suspend specie payment on Nov. 23, 1860, as do Baltimore, Washington, and Phila. banks. Garrettson and Camblos

letters comment on this.

Hugh Harrold of Phila. writes on Dec. 11, 1860, of the money market and of encouraging Washington news of the resignation of Howell Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury. He describes on Dec. 13, 1860, the great Union meeting in Independence Square, Phila. Sam Wagner of York on Dec. 15, 1860, says there will be no peaceable secession; it will mean emancipation, and he believes James Buchanan could have stopped the "whole affair" if he had had nerve. Thos. M. Howe of Pittsburgh

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on Dec.18 disagrees with Bell's view that it is better to let the cotton states go in peace. Howe still hopes for peaceful adjustment. On Dec.22 Hugh Harrold notes that S.C. secession has not depressed the money market, which was "easier" by Jan.2. All these views illustrate Sam'l. Steele Blair's observation that the national situation on Jan.8,1861, was in a "wilderness of opinions and views." The Republicans show no disposition to traffic with "disunionists." Blair believes that the cotton states would gladly come back if left "in the cold" for a while.

He views Southern leaders as rash. They hope, he writes, to bring Maryland into line, disperse Congress, and secure the capitol. Thomas Holli-day Hicks, Governor of Maryland, stands firm against tremendous pressure, and General Scott has "secured" Washington. Bitterness toward Buchanan is evident. Blair summarized a few immediate problems: Post Offices held by the South, the collector of revenue and foreign trade at the port of Charleston, and the collection of revenue in seceded ports. Hardening Republican

opinion will not recognize the Southern states, and Blair is against any compromise. He, however would vote for a resolution against any Congressional interference with slavery in the states. The appointment of Simon Cameron of Pa. as Secretary of War is causing trouble to Lincoln who is under pressure to change it. Seward is Cameron's friend. On Jan. 12, Hugh Harrold makes reference to Seward's speech, and S.S. Blair on Jan. 15, also refers to it, to Buchanan's depression, to anxiety for peace, and to the question of how to secure it without concessions.

James Kennedy Moorhead, U.S. Representative from Pa., 1859 to 1869, correspondent with Bell from 1838 to 1862, and President of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Co. (later the Western Union) writes on Jan. 25, 1861, from Washington, D.C., that Jas. Bell is conferring in Harrisburg about a bill to compensate for fugitive slaves under certain conditions. Moorhead writes to Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin and Gideon Ball about Bell's proposed bill. Bell holds a conciliatory view in regard to the Border States. James Park, Jr., of Pittsburgh writes on Jan. 31 in regard to

legislation concerning mob violence which may be applied to fugitive slave cases to prevent riots. He agrees to try to place Bell's argument for fugitive slave compensation in newspapers, as does Lewis F. Wattson of Phila. and Daniel J. Morrell of Johnstown. Scherrard Clemens of Wheeling, Va., also corresponds on this bill with Bell.

R.W. Latham, on Feb. 11, 1861, gives an excellent description of John Buchanan Floyd, his role as politician and financier, his estate at Warfield on the Big Sandy River with 15,000 acres of Kentucky coal lands. He compares Floyd and

Buchanan.

Also on Feb. 11, 1861, Joseph H. Bradley commented on Bell's excellent bill, which is before a Congressional Committee, to quiet the Border. In estimating Bell's influence, Bradley wishes Bell were a delegate to the Peace Convention of 1861. (Bell's compensation for fugitive slaves bill seems to have become a part of the Crittenden Compromise, which Radical Republicans would not accept. The bill also appears as a part of seven amendments to the Constitution offered by

the Peace Convention of 1861 on Feb. 27). Bradley describes this Peace Convention and its effect on the Border. He finds the Gulf States hopeless till they try a Confederacy.

The 1861 letters demonstrate the confused state of public opinion on the best course for the country.

The Laban Moore correspondence on J.B. Floyd's Warfield estate in Kentucky begins Feb. 21, 1861.

The Bradley letters from Washington are excellent on the opening of the Civil War. Hugh Bradley views Lincoln's administration as playing

"duplicity", a losing game. He refers to the supplement of Fort Sumter and the relief of Fort Pickens, and fears the North will be so divided at home as to lose its full strength. By April 19, Bradley looks for an assault on Washington by filibusters, not Va. authorities.

The remaining 1861 letters show the mobilization of the North. Volunteer companies form at Johnstown and Huntingdon, and go to Harrisburg. Pittsburgh is full of war excitement. Chas. Camblos of Phila. finds the state of affairs disastr-

ous to merchants. He is not making enough "to buy a frock for a baby". Lewis F. Wattson of Broad Top R.R. and Coal Co. finds volunteer companies draining labor from the coal mines. Thos. Alexander Scott, Pa. R.R. official and Assistant Secretary of War, writes that the War Office is busy reorganizing in Sept., 1861, a large army for new effective demonstrations. Senator Sam'l. Steel Blair on Dec. 18 writes of the need to arouse people; the war is "at status quo"; and England will not declare war on U.S.

unless Palmerston forces it. He comments on Geo. Brinton McClellan's ability to keep secrets and the lack of councils of war. The suspension of specie payments by banks ends the year.

The S.S. Blair letters continue on Jan. 14, 1862, with an account of the crisis in Lincoln's cabinet because "Simon Cameron does not point up". The appointment of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War comes "like a thunder clap" to both Cameron and the Senate.

The Civil War finance history which fills

many of the remaining war letters begins with Hugh Harrold's note on Jan.30,1862, on the sale government vouchers. Means of many Phila.firms were cut off by the "rebellion". On Feb.17, Jas. K. Moorhead speaks of Senator John Sherman's bill which becomes the Legal Tender Act, Feb.25, 1862.

With the government plan to establish national armories and foundries, Bell sends a petition to the Congressional Committee through S.S. Blair. He points out the great Broomfield

ore bank with its valuable metal for ordnance purposes which gives Blair County the best facilities for a foundry. Bell on Mar. 9, 1862, gives Blair a history of the furnaces along this ridge of ore, and its extent is described. Blair reports on Feb. 7 that Lincoln is "getting cross about the war". Simon Cameron will go as minister to Russia in April. On Feb. 25 Nathaniel P. Banks crosses the Potomac, and Blair says McClellan states he will move "this week". Blair finds the conditions of the army not as good as in Dec., 1861. With roads in excellent condition, disap-

pointment at McClellan's continued inactivity is keen in Blair's letters.

He writes on July 1, 1862, to Bell of the great amount of business with the numerous Pa. soldiers. He interviews Capt. John A.B. Dahlgren, head of the Washington Navy Yard, who is willing to test Blair County iron. He mentions the gloom in Washington over the "bad work at Richmond". Blair explains the arrangements for appointment to the Naval Academy by President

Lincoln under the Naval Bill.

On Sept. 9, 1862, reaction to the threat of

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Confederate invasion of Md. and Pa. begins, with Governor Curtin and Mayor Alexander Henry of Phila., issuing proclamations and all organizing to repel an invasion. Hugh Harrold reports from Phila. that an abundance of money will be thrown on the market for levies of troops. He suggests the buying of State and U.S. securities at a low price, notes the adverse effect of military reverses on their price, and says stocks and securities will advance. Great recruiting activity is noted. On Sept. 15, securities begin a fast rise with Confederate reverses.

Of biographical note is the Oct. 25, 1862, letter of James M. Bell to Hugh Harrold giving his prescription for laudanum and spirits of lavender, his own cure for drunkenness. From this date Bell's addiction to laudanum (a derivative of opium) will become very evident, leading to a stay at the Media. Pa., sanatorium in 1868. In Nov., 1862, Bell receives letters of introduction to Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury John Isett on Nov. 28, 1862, gives a Northern view of slavery in a notable comparison of the Union to a barrel which, when the slave stave is re-

moved, will be stronger than ever.

The confusion of the U.S. financial system is reflected in late '62 and in '63. A bank bill becomes necessary. Currency is so scarce that postage stamps are used for change; then paper money for parts of a dollar - postal or postage currency - is issued. On Jan. 6 "postage" currency is sent Bell's banks by Jay Cooke and Co. of Phila., who oppose an "extensive" expansion of currency. A notable exchange of letters with Cooke and his Phila. and Washington offices runs from Jan., 1863, to Jan., 1864, in which glimpses

of both Bell and Cooke's personalities are caught. These letters give an excellent picture of how the 5-20 Loan of 1863 was promoted in Central Pa. for Jay Cooke & Co. by Bell and his allied agents. Details of amounts of subscriptions and names of subscribers are given. Bell is granted power of attorney by Jay Cooke to sell on commission the 5-20 6 per cent Loan Bonds in ten counties. Cooke sends a circular for distribution explaining in detail the bonds to subscribers and for publication in newspapers. These are included in the collection. The great demand for bonds produces delay in filling orders.

and the U.S. Treasury works overtime to furnish them. Details of the sale at Lancaster, Pa., and in the lumber region around Clearfield, Pa., are recounted in letters. On Apr. 28, 1863, Joshua Hanna of Pittsburg records his reason for selling the bonds in a fine letter on Northern reaction to the war.

Meanwhile, the family iron business is "smooth" and the banking crisis calls forth a bill from Bell, who gets Jas. K. Moorhead to present it to the U.S. House of Representatives. Moorhead writes on Jan. 27, 1863, from Washington giving an account of the struggle to get a good

banking law from the many proposals made to Congress. On Feb. 10 he writes that a National Currency Bank Bill will pass, "like Bell's bill", and a modification of John Sherman's. (Secretary Chase had outlined a plan for national banks and national bank currency in Dec., 1862. These proposals were included in the law of Feb. 25, 1863. After delays in Congress, the law of June, 1864, finally became the basis of the national bank system.)

Pa. revenue problems are described by A.W. Benedict from Harrisburg, Feb. 26, 1863. Humes, McAllister, Hale, & Co. of Bellefonte, the bank-

ing firm of which Governor Curtin of Pa. was a member, interprets on Mar. 13, 1863, the Bankers and Brokers Act of Pa. Taxes, national and state, are reported increasing "fast and thick" on banks, but "loyal men" make no complaints. The new National Bank Bill is considered "hard" on country banks. John D. Scully of the Pittsburgh Trust Co. reacts to the "ridiculousness" of the Pa. Brokers Bill, which he will try to "ignore".

Jas. M. Bell acts immediately following the passage of the National Currency Act in Feb., 1863 to organize a national bank at Huntingdon with his old firm, Bell, Garrettson, & Co., as a

basis. This occupies the spring of 1863. The letters in 1863 of Geo. Garrettson record the presence of Copperheads in Huntingdon, and hint at disturbance by Unionists, Irish from the R.R. and returned troops of the 125th Pa. Volunteers on May 29, 1863, during a meeting at the Court House. ((This is just after the destruction of the Huntingdon Monitor by the troops). Garrettson mentions the difficulty between Chase and Cooke over the sale of bonds.

The reaction to the Confederate invasion of Pa. begins on June 29, when Garrettson records the excitement of Huntingdon, whose borough auth-

thorities order all business suspended. A court-house meeting is called to raise the quota of volunteers called for by Governor Curtin, and on June 30, two companies leave for Harrisburg. While Pa. rushes to arms, Bell continues to arrange with Cooke for \$100,000 in national securities to found the First National Bank of Huntingdon and goes to Washington to secure them. Garrettson on Oct. 14, 1863, comments on the re-election of Governor Andrew Curtin and Republican victories.

The securing of a substitute by Bell's nephew John Pierce Bell, is noted on Sept. 8, 1863, when

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he is to be drafted. John Pierce Bell also wrote on Nov. 26, 1863, of a plan to purchase S.C. lands near Port Royal which are to be sold for unpaid taxes to the National government. Attached to the letter is a copy of the New South, Port Royal S.C., Nov. 6, 1863, in which sale of estates is recorded under the Act for Direct Taxes on Insurrectionary Districts (June 7, 1862). On Dec. 15, 1863, J.D. Bell, now in the Provost Marshall's office, 17th district, Pa., notes his brother Richard has purchased 700 acres of S.C. land for \$700.

Scarcity of national currency notes is ment-

ioned on Jan. 6, 1864; and Livermore and Chews of N.Y., a N.Y. business connection, asks Bell to collect \$5 notes for them to enable the government to pay troops. A letter from Jay Cooke of Phila. on Jan. 29, 1864, thanks Bell for his service in the 5-20 Loan campaign and reviews the history of this promotion.

The Garrettson letters give a running comment on Huntingdon, Pa., during the Civil War. Heavy Bell family investments in U.S. securities and national bank stock continues. Bell, supposedly retired, carries on heavy investment and business promotions. Two young Martin cousins are

killed in Va. near Petersburg. Letters from J. M. Riddle of Phila., who marries Bell's niece, are frequent. George Garrettsen describes Pa. reaction to the Confederate raid on Chambersburg, Pa., in August, 1864.

Of note are the references to Isaac Newton, first U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, on Sept. 23, 1864; the opening of the Phila. and Erie R.R.; the Hampden Roads Conference, Feb. 2, 1865; the famous Phila. physician, Dr. Sam'l. Jackson; the organization of an Ohio oil lands company, 1865; and the confusion and excitement in Phila. on the assassination of President Lincoln. Re-

ference to Pa. oil is made on June 2, 1863, and May 5, 1865.

The gold exchange is analyzed by S.H. Bell, Jr., from Phila. on Apr. 29, 1865. The gold market has become very important for Bell in investment management. In May, 1865, comment on methods to pay off the national debt begins. Sam'l. Bell, Jr., continues to describe the Phila. market and explains broker terms in buying and selling stocks on margin, Oct. 5, 1865.

At this time Jas. Bell begins a lengthy correspondence with Daniel McLeod and D.B. Cobb of Brooklyn on the promotion of the Juniata Iron

Manufacturing Co., and the development of the Shoenberger Gap Furnace and Forge Co. of Blair Co. On Oct. 11, D.B. Cobb describes the iron market at the end of the Civil War. The Bell family invest in this company, as well as N.Y. subscribers.

The Iron City College, commercial, is described in the letters of Adie K. Bell and nephew Geo. Dobyne in 1866. Family letters increase in the late sixties. Promotion of the Juniata Company, its legal difficulties, and settling its affairs after its failure occupy many letters till 1870.

On May 6, 1866, Edgar Cowan, a moderate Repub-

lican Representative from Pa. in Congress, writes of "negro maniacs" ruling the country and discusses radical Republican policy.

Adie K. Bell discusses legal aspects of the charter of Allegheny Seminary at Sharpsburg, Pa., on Jan. 2, 1867.

Jas. Bell is invited on and takes a tour through Va. on the Orange and Alexandria R.R. in June, 1867, sending to the Hollidaysburg Register his observations of that state in reconstruction under the pen name of "Amity and Unity".

Wm. P. Orbison writes many letters at the end of the 1860's. On Oct. 12, 1867, he comments on

Democratic successes and refers to Andrew Johnson's career.

Appeals for aid come from Monrovia, Liberia, from James Deputie on Dec. 4, 1867.

Plans for the Morrison's Cove R.R. are made to reach the ore at the Gap for the Juniata Iron Co. It is to run along the old canal bed to Williamsburg from Hollidaysburg. Help is negotiated from the Pa. R.R.

On Mar. 16, 1868, Geo. Garrettsen comments on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. J.B. Dobyne gives an account of the value and agricultural worth of Missouri land.

A printed statement of assets of the First National banks of Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg is made on July 6, 1868.

Mr. J. Ferguson of Louisa, Kentucky, writes on Aug. 23, 1868, of the debts of John B. Floyd and the proposed Warfield Coal and Salt Co. to take care of them. Cyrus Hall McCormick is listed as Vice President of this company.

An interesting side light on local voting in the presidential election of 1868 comes in the quarrel of Bell and J.B. Gifford over influencing the vote of the "hands" at the Gap works in Sept., 1868.

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Two letters from John Dougherty of Mt. Union, Pa., Juniata Valley canal man, come in 1866. Dougherty had been the moving spirit in the Phila. and Pittsburg Reliance Transportation Co. in 1835. He is selling the company land in 1866 with Bell as agent.

In the legal papers are three suits involving Dougherty in the 1840's, when he was in financial difficulties. (See the Samuel Calvin MSS. for further details of Dougherty.).

Comment continues on the building of the feeder line (Woodberry R.R. ?) to the iron works at the Gap. References are made to the Pa. Canal Co. in 1868, to Women's Rights on May 27, 1869, and to Appleton's American Encyclopedia, Feb., 1868. Exchange in government loans, and bonds, the price of gold on the N.Y. market, the founding of the Bedford County Bank at Bloody Run, Pa., in 1870, and the mortgage sale of the Juniata Iron Co. occupy the last letters before Bell's death on June 4, 1870.

The legal papers of Jas. Bell are of two general classes: those involving legal cases in

which he participates and those concerning his own personal affairs. They reveal much personal history as well as the history of his section of Pa. Bell was one of the leading experts in land law in a state noted for its complicated land litigation. Some of his cases involve revolutionary bounty claims; others, titles secured before the Revolution. His legal papers are arranged by cases in special folders, and they cover titles, deeds, maps, surveys, and claims involving the Juniata River Valley with its valuable coal, iron ore, timber, and railway lands.

Early nineteenth century litigation concerns Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Blair, and Huntingdon counties. The courts of Common Pleas and of Quarter Sessions and the Orphans' courts of Blair and Huntingdon counties and the Supreme Court of Pa. are involved. Such pioneer names as Allison, McMurtree, Blair, Anderson, Jackson, Patton, Caleb Jones, Lowrey, Holliday, Moore, Gibboney, Irvin, Bell, and Adams are found on many papers. One of the celebrated cases is based on the title of Major Harry Gordon, a British officer who left Pa. in 1775, but whose land claims to the ground on which Hollidaysburg was

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founded were in long dispute. His tracts later belonged to Thos. Biddle, Elihu Chauncey, and Silas Moore, the proprietors of Hollidaysburg. Law suits arising from their land sales, 1833-59, and much legal material on the settlement of their estates is filed. Included is a list of property holders in Hollidaysburg in June, 1845. Much early history of Huntingdon and Blair cos. is recorded in these documents. Data on the early offices and law practice of Governor David Rittenhouse Porter is included, as well as legal papers involving Andrew Porter Wilson of Huntingdon.

Land mortgages, collection of notes, and court judgments are numerous, as are agreements in legal disputes. Wills and estate administrations cover such cases as those of Peter Shoenberger, Aaron Burns, the McNamaras, Jas. M. Martin, Sam'l Anderson, John Stewart, the minor children of Silas Moore, etc. Law cases in the 1850's and 1860's include much litigation of iron companies. The Bank of Huntingdon suits begin about 1815. A folder on J. Edgar Thomson has indentures involving the Rock Island and Peoria R.R. of Illinois, 1856-57.

The division of personal legal papers of James

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M. Bell begins about Apr., 1823. Included in the first box are his commission on Mar. 8, 1828, from the Attorney General of Pa. as deputy prosecutor of all pleas of the Commonwealth in the Huntingdon County courts; partnership and ^{joint} agreements at Rock Hill Forge, and details of the early history of Rock Hill Furnace; early school papers, 1835-36, on salaries and teachers of the Henderson Township School District, of which Bell was president in 1836; legal papers as representative of the Hollidaysburg Proprietors; papers including specifications and prices in 1845 on the building of his house at Hollidaysburg; sale of the Frank-

stown Furnace in 1845; and settlements with Letitia Smith; widow of Richard Smith, in 1845, etc. These documents clarify much business mentioned in the letters. Papers, 1846-1869, cover the sale of Rock Hill Furnace property to Wigton and Isett on Oct. 17, 1846. Many agreements by banking houses (among which are Bell and McDowell of Hollidaysburg, the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Bell, Johnston, Jack and Co., and Bell Garrettson, Co.) are involved. The Broad Top R.R. and Coal Co., the debts of the White Bros., and Bell, Garrettson's suit against Max Friedman are also among the papers.

Miscellaneous legal papers, 1774-1896, include petitions on Blair County formation, the bond for the new county in 1845, a diagram of Snyder and Morris townships in 1846, the original subscription lists to Pa. R.R. stock in 1847, and the guarantors of Bell's bank in 1848. The papers reveal Bell as the banker for a large group of iron manufacturers. In 1859 the papers cover the John B. Floyd notes and transactions and the Cornelius Wendell legal papers and agreement.

The Hollidaysburg Temperance Pledge and the Articles of Association of the Juniata Iron Co,

in 1865 are followed in 1869 details on the Morrison's Cove R.R. Co.

The bills and receipts give more details of the business careers of Jas. M., Sam'l. H. and Edward Bell, especially in the 1820's and 1830's on flour, iron, and law.

From 1765 to 1819 land, promissory notes, estates, and accounts of such men as Jared Irvine, Christian Garber, John Lowry, and Ephraim Blaine appear. Rock Hill Furnace accounts, 1833-35, give a picture of an iron community. The Vineyard Mills material shows Canal transportation on "flats", products, sales, accounts, and

supplies (grocery and farm). A few early school receipts from Huntingdon are dated 1835-36. Evidence of Bell's long business association with David Rittenhouse Porter begins before 1838. Early sale and land ledger pages are included, as are many Christian Garber receipts.

Bell's early life in Huntingdon is shown in bills for boarding and living expenses, 1826-29, in account with Walter Clark. The variety of accounts demonstrates the wideness and volume of Bell's activities and his business relations with Edward Bell, his father.

An interesting document lists the farms, lots,

and values of each of the proprietors of Hollidaysburg. Accounts from the Cambria Iron Co. in the 1850's are also included.

The printed materials deal with many of Bell's interests from Temperance, turnpikes, new roads, bridges, the Pa. Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery (1839), to schools. Many petitions deal with the formation of Blair County, and the history of the Pa. R.R. figures prominently. Among speeches included are: Fenton of N.Y. on "Currency Funding" Bills in 1870; Charles Sumner on "Consolidation of the National Debt and Extension of Banking Facilities" in 1870; and

John Broomall of Pa. on "Resumption of Specie Payments", 1869.

Pamphlets include "Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Nov. 28, 1863, on National Currency, ---". Statistics on legal and public improvement systems of Pa., 1840 to 1870, are numerous. A pamphlet by Girard Bank on "The U.S. Revenue Stamps, their Cost, with Directions for Using Them", Oct. 1, 1862, is a review of the first government revenue stamps. U.S. House of Representatives, 39th Congress, 2nd Session, Report 24 deals with "Frauds on the Revenue."

Trials before the Supreme Court of Pa. are re-

corded in pamphlet form: Duncan vs. Bell, Johnson, Jack & Co., with S. S. Blair, attorney; Geo. Buchanan vs. Sam'l. and S. E. K. Duncan, with Attorney Sam'l. Calvin; and Morrow vs. Morrow.

The Pa. Public Works' history is reviewed in a number of excellent pamphlets, covering cost, revenue, expenditure, the canal commissioners, and toll rates on the Pa. canals and R. R. The pamphlet on the Union Canal Co. in 1853 includes an excellent map of the Pa. State Canal System and the Portage and Pa. R. R. systems. A map of the Wyoming Coal lands in Luzerne Co. and an 1860 poster for the sale of Union Pacific R.R. bonds are of note, as is a map of the "Broad Top Coal

Field with the R.R. to the State Improvements."

Political material covers many lists of Pa. Senators and Representatives, 1838-1858; a poem on by "A Borer" in three parts which describes the Pa. Senators, ca. 1853-56; and clippings on election returns, Huntingdon County, 1828, -1841; and Blair County, 1848-1851; together with D.R. Porter's nominations in 1840 of associate judges

Copies of the Phila. Public Ledger, Nov. 20, 1849, the Altoona Tribune, Mar. 25, 1858, and the Hollidaysburg Register, Mar. 7, 1855, are included

A plan of the Interior of the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, Pa., is dated 1844-45 by the pre-

sence of Senator John Morrison of Huntingdon Co.

Circulars by Jay Cooke on the 5-20 Loan and by E. Littell on the Currency, 1840, are accompanied by those on the proposed Philipsburg R.R., 1851, the Delaware State Lotteries in 1859, and the Lake Superior line of steamboats in 1860.

Further pamphlets include: Gov. Bigler's message to the Legislature in 1854; reports on banking, 1855; acts of incorporation and by-laws of the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Co. in 1841, 1845; Exhibit of the Central Ohio R.R. Co. in 1854; material on drug addiction; the Congressional record of the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell

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of Altoona in 1868, the S.W. Roberts' An Account of the Portage R.R. over the Allegheny Mountain, 1836; brochure on the Atlantic, Lake, and Mississippi Telegraph Range in 1847; the reception of Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tenn. and Ex-Gov. Joseph Wright of Ind. at Harrisburg, Mar. 6, 1863. An interesting clipping of Mar. 29, 1863, describes the formation of the Union League of Blair Co.

The printed material is concluded by a group of bills from the files of the Pa. Senate and House (1840-1864) and of the 37th Congress of the U.S. (1862-63). These deal mostly with banking, currency, specie payments, stocks, and loans, the

erection of parts of Bedford and Huntingdon cos. into Blair County (1843-1846), the sale of the Main Line of Public Works, Cambria Iron Co. damages, brokers'tax, qualified compensation to owners of fugitive slaves, the 5-20 U.S. Loan, and state taxes.

The Pa. State Constitution of 1790 and the proposed new one of 1838 are printed in pamphlet form with a schedule to show how the new constitution would go into effect after its ratification by the people of the State.

Miscellany contains interesting directions in Bell's handwriting for his tombstone and burial.

Lists of scholars in the first school at Huntingdon, 1835, are recorded.

A map of the Illinois coal mines and the Chicago and Rock Island R.R. Co. in Henry County, Illinois, is included with other miscellaneous R.R. material, temperance petitions, interesting calculations on the cost of building a furnace including data on wages of iron workers, by-laws of First National Bank of Huntingdon, a plot of the coal and iron strata on lands of the Broad Top Improvement company, bank data, fees for Bell's legal work, for the State, and sale by the sheriff of the Rock Hill Furnace to Bell in

1833.

His tax listings show the great variety of Bell's interests and extent of his property.

The draft of the act to incorporate the Morrison's Cove R.R. gives a map of the Gap Iron Works of Blair County.

Volumes in the Bell collection include many account books of iron companies, of the services of Bell to Chauncey, Biddle, and Moore, and an inventory of goods, Sept. 11, 1834. Miscellaneous notebooks, bank books, and Mrs. Bell's accounts are accompanied by a journal of 116 pages by Bell as a member of the Senate Committee on Internal

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Improvements in Apr., 1839. He toured the Public Works by canal boat and horseback from Huntingdon over the Portage R. R. to Western Pa. around to Williamsport and the Muncey Dam, noting the condition of the installations.

A pamphlet of 1816 gives early court procedure in the courts of Common Pleas of the Tenth Dist. of Pa. The I. O. O. F., Hollidaysburg Lodge, printed its constitution in 1850. The account book of the Directors of the Poor of Blair Co. runs from 1853 to 1862. Letterpress books of Bell McDowell, 1850-51, and Bell Johnston, 1851, contain many Bell letters.

Material on the Presbyterian church at Franks-town and Hollidaysburg in 1835 is recorded in an account book. Pa. R.R. subscription receipt books for capital stock and a time log for workers (?), ca. 1850-55, conclude the collection.

The Bell collection is notable for its large number of correspondents, among whom are the names of Joseph G. Adlum, J. Simpson Africa, Hamilton Alricks, W.B. Anderson, Christian Bachman, R.D. Barclay, D.M. Bare, Wm. Bigler, Geo. Bingham, John Blanchard, George Bryan, Joseph M. Brown, Sam'l. T. Brown, Thos. P. Campbell, Joseph R. Chandler, T.J. Coffey, Thos. Cromwell,

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Andrew Curtin, Wm. Dorris, John Dougherty, Benjamin Elliott, E.V. Everhart, Thos. Fisher, O. Fuller, James Gardner, S. Miles Green, Robert Cooper Grier, Lewis W. Hall, Andrew Henderson, L. Kidder, B. Andrew Knight, Enoch Lewis, Andrew W. Loomis, John McCahan, Thos. McCamant, Edward McPherson, Jonathan McWilliams, S.A. Mercer, John Geo. Miles, Jas. M. Moorhead, John Moorhead, James Lyon, William Patton, Joseph Pomeroy, T.G. Pomeroy, John N. Purviance, Wm.W. Potter, Joseph Reed, J. Phillip Roman, Joseph K. Robinson, Edwin F. Shoenberger, Francis Rawn Shunke, Samuel Smith, George W. Smith, Thos.

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Sparks, J. Sewall Stewart, George Taylor, Edward
Tilghman, H.H. Van Armringe, Wm. A. Wallace, Wm.
Wallace, David Watson, S.S. Wharton, Geo. W.
White, Thos. White, Wm. Wilkins, Edward H. Will-
iams, Thos. Williams, Matthew Wilson, Alexander
S. Wilson, Wm. H. Wilson, and I.J. Wistar.

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Bell, John

Papers, 1795

Edinburgh, Scotland

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--Mss. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Bell, John. Papers, 1795. Edinburgh, Scotland.
1 item. Sketch.

John Bell (1763-1820), prominent Scottish surgeon, writes to his London bookseller in regard to his book, probably his Engravings of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints.

BELL, Madison

Letters. 1877.

Atlanta, Georgia

Section A

2 pieces

FEB 4 1937

BELL, Madison
Atlanta, Georgia

Letters 1877.
2 pieces

Madison Bell, a Georgian loyal to the Republican party since its beginning, according to his own testimony, wished to be appointed Marshall of the State of Georgia. The collection contains two letters from Bell to Charles E. Devens, Attorney General, relating to his appointment.

Bell, Major

Letters.

1853-1864.

Elizabeth City, N.C.

Section A

11 pieces

NOV 5 1933

NOV 5 1934

Bell, Major, MSS. 1853-1864

Elizabeth City, N.C.

The collection contains two types of letters: business letters, which contain some interesting information as to the prices of goods; and letters from Christian Bell, who was a student at Chowan Female College at Murfreesboro, N.C. Her comments on student interests and college life and on the negro insurrection of 1854 are rather interesting.

MSS.

x

Bell, Mary A.

Correspondence, 1846-1923.

125 items.

Mary Bell's husband, C. C. Bell, was soldier in the 16th Georgia infantry during Civil War.

Family letters with typescripts. Many were written by C. C. Bell while in Civil War military camps in Tennessee and Georgia.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

NcD

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NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Bell, Mary A.
Correspondence, ...

(Card 2)

1. Confederate States of America.
Army. Georgia Infantry Regiment, 16th.
2. Soldiers--Confederate States of
America--Correspondence. 3. Tennessee
--History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 4.
Georgia--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
5. United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865. 6. Confederate States of
America. Army--Military life. 7. Bell,
C. C.

Nc D

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NDHYme

BELL, Thomas A.

Letters. 1861-1863.

Virginia.

Section A

4 pieces.

FEB 11 1941

BELL, Thomas A. Letters
Virginia Sketch

1861-1863
4 pieces

This collection contains four letters of an almost illiterate Confederate soldier written to his sister, Fannie. It is of little value.

Bell, William

Papers, 1872

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

16 items

1-9-71 Recataloged, 3-29-82

SEE SHELF LIST

Bell, William, Papers. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

William Bell, a photographer from Philadelphia, served as photographer on the 1872 expedition of the U.S. Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys West of the 100th Meridian under the command of Lieutenant George M. Wheeler. Bell made a series of landscape and stereoscopic negatives illustrating many geological and other features in Utah and in the Grand Canyon of Arizona. He used the

Bell, William

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dry-plate process with negatives prepared by himself. This information is from George M. Wheeler's Progress-Report upon Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys West of 100th Meridian in 1872 (Washington: G.P.O., 1874), p. 11. Bell is listed as a photographer in the city directories for Philadelphia in 1874 and 1895. He should not be confused with Dr. William Abraham Bell (1841-1920), an Englishman who served as a photographer on the Palmer Expedition of 1867 in which William

Bell, William

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Jackson Palmer surveyed a route through the southwest for the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Dr. Bell was later an executive of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Some of William Bell's photographs for the Wheeler Expedition of 1872 were used as the basis for prints in George M. Wheeler's Report upon United States Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian... (Washington: G.P.O., 1875-1889), and those in this collection that were used as prints are noted in the list below.

This collection includes sixteen gold-toned photographs, albumen prints, from the Wheeler Expedition of 1872. Fourteen pictures are from Arizona, and two are from Utah. Four different series are represented.

Two series contain photographs that are identified with printed captions and numbers. The images (10 3/4 or 11 x 8 in.) are mounted on 20 x 16 in. boards. These two series are itemized below followed by a list of the unlabeled photographs.

Quotation marks have been used around the titles of photographs that have titles printed upon them. Titles or descriptions of photographs supplied from other sources do not have quotation marks.

War Department. Corps of Engineers. U.S. Army. Explorations and Surveys West of the 100th Meridian. Expedition of 1872-Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Commanding

No. 1. "Cañon of Kanab Wash, Colorado River, Looking South"

Bell, William

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No. 2. "Cañon of Kanab Wash, Colorado River,
Looking North"

No. 3. "Cañon of Kanab Wash, Colorado River,
Looking South"

No. 6. "Grand Cañon, Colorado River, Near
Paria Creek, Looking West"

No. 7. "Grand Cañon, Colorado River, Near
Paria Creek, Looking West"

No. 8.* "Grand Cañon, Colorado River, Near
Paria Creek, Looking East"

No. 9.* "Looking South into the Grand Cañon,

Bell, William

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Colorado River, Sheavwitz Crossing"

No. 10. "Rain Sculpture, Salt Creek Cañon,
Utah"

No. 12.* "Grand Cañon of the Colorado River,
Mouth of Kanab Wash, Looking East"

No. 13.* "Grand Cañon of the Colorado River,
Mouth of Kanab Wash, Looking West"

No. 15. "Limestone Walls, Kanab Wash, Colorado
River"

War Department. Explorations in Nevada and
Arizona. Expedition of 1872. Lieut. Geo. M.

Bell, William

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Wheeler, Com'd'g. Utah Series

No. 11. "Taylor's Creek Cañon, Kanara."

*These photographs appear as prints in one or more of the volumes of reports on the Wheeler Expedition. Photographs Nos. 9 and 12 are in the Progress-Report upon Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian in 1872 (Washington, 1874), plates V (p. 38) and IV (p. 38). Photographs also appear as prints in several

Bell, William

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volumes of the Report upon Geographical and Geological Explorations and Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian: Vol. I (No. 8, Plate XXIII, p. 168; No. 9, Plate XXI, p. 164; No. 12, Plate XXII, p. 168); Vol. III (No. 13, Plate II, p. 80).

Wheeler Expedition of 1872. Unlabeled Photographs. Series with Yellow-Orange Border Around Images

These albumen prints are mounted on 16 x 20

Bell, William

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in. boards. The images are ca. 8 x 10 1/2 in. (10 1/2 x 14 1/2 in. including pale yellow-orange border). There is no printed identification on the photographs. Two have numbers written upon the images. These photographs have been identified with Bell by comparison with prints or negatives at the Still Print Branch of the National Archives. A folder filed with these series contains the annotated photocopies examined at the National Archives.

No. 13. Kanab or Paria Canyon, Arizona. No.

Bell, William

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106-WB-590, National Archives.

No. 32. Canyon and Headlands of Colorado and Paria Rivers. No. 106-WB-280, National Archives.

No. A. Grand Canyon. Mouth of Kanab Wash Looking East. No. 106-WB-268, National Archives.

Wheeler Expedition of 1872. Unlabeled Photographs. Series Without Borders Around Images

Bell, William

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The above paragraph of explanation about the Series with Yellow-Orange Border Around Images applies to this series except that the photograph here has an image measuring 8 x 10 3/4 in. and that the title is handwritten upon the board.

No. 43. Panorama. Part of 43. Colorado Plateau. Grand Canyon. No. 106-WB-44, National Archives.

The Western Photographs Collection includes at least one, and possibly more, photographs

for which the photographer is still unidentified, but he was most likely to have been Timothy O'Sullivan, John K. Hillers, William Henry Jackson, or William Bell.

Two compilations of photographs made by Timothy O'Sullivan and William Bell during the Wheeler Expedition are: Timothy H. O'Sullivan, Wheeler Survey of the American West (Washington, D. C., 1983), a microfilm copy of 252 stereo cards from the surveys of 1871-1874; and Timothy H. O'Sullivan, Photographs Showing

Bell, William

14

Landscapes, Geological, and Other Features of
Portions of the Western Territory of the United
States (New York, 1983). Both works are avail-
able in Perkins Library.

Bellamann, Henry (Heinrich Hauer)

Papers, 1914-1945

New York, N.Y. & Columbia, S.C.

Section A

13 items

8-5-49

1 vol. added, 2-16-54

1 vol. added, 3-8-54

8 items added, 4-2-57

1 item added, 6-20-58

1 item added, 1-5-83

Bellamann, Henry H. Papers. New York, N.Y. & Columbia, S.C.

Notes by Henry Bellamann (1882-1945) as to how his interest in Dante began and developed; the first draft of a translation of the 1st, 4th and 5th cantos of the Divine Comedy which was later revised; essays bearing the titles "Dante" and "The Progress of Dante Translation"; newspaper item by Bellamann called "Bring it down to the People", copy of "Dante for Today" that was written by Bellamann and published in The South Atlantic Quarterly, July, 1929; and a criticism

Bellamann, Henry

2

of the idea that Dante should be translated in terza rima.

In regard to the publication of Bellamann's translation of portions of the Divine Comedy see the letter by his wife, Mrs. Katherine Bellamann, which is filed with this collection.

For a biographical sketch of Bellamann consult Who's Who in America.

The volume added 2-16-54 is an index to the Dante collection of Heinrich H. Bellamann.

Added 3-8-54, a collection made by Bellamann in 1914 of drawings and designs illustrative of

Bellamann, Henry

3

the architectural plans and measurements of Dante's Divine Comedy. These comprise a single volume.

8 items added 4-2-57, concern translations and editions of Dante's poetry by Paget Toynbee of England and Henry Johnson of Brunswick, Maine, as well as bibliographical material sent to Mr. Bellamann by book dealers in Milan, Italy, Oxford, England, and Philadelphia, Pa. A clipping is included of Bellamann's short article on editions of Dante's works which appeared in the Columbia (S. C.) State on Oct. 13, 1931.

Bellamann, Henry

4

1 item added 6-20-58: Card of Feb. 10, 1924 from Harriet Monroe, editor of Poetry, to Bellamann, stating that his "Dante letter delights me, and I only wish I could print it." Apparently she thought the controversy with a Professor Erskine over Dante had gone far enough, unless Erskine demanded a hearing.

1 item added, 1-5-83: Letter of Mar. 24, 1945 from Bellamann to one Lester in response to his inquiry about Bellaman's A Music Teacher's Note Book that was published by the New York Poetry Book Shop in 1920. He is critical of his book

Bellamann, Henry

5

but says that "every one was experimenting with
verse then."

Bellamy, William C.

D.S.

Letters, 1815-1888

Enfield, N. C.

Cab. 98

100 items

4-2-38

Bellamy, William C. Letters, 1815-1888. En-
field, N. C. Sketch. 100 items.

The chief subjects covered by these letters are the Civil War and the schism in the Methodist Church (1844-1845). The letters on the latter subject are of considerable interest and value.

Bellamy, William

Journal, 1870-1876

Rehoboth, Bristol Co., Mass.

179 pp. Leather and Boards 30 x 20 cm.

Cab. XIV - B

5-15-64

Bellamy, William. Journal, 1870-1876.
Rehoboth, Bristol Co., Mass.

This journal, 1870-1876, belonged to William Bellamy, a sea captain and farmer of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. It records routine activities and transactions relating to his farm. The Bellamy journal forms the second part of a volume that also includes the journal and letter book, 1861-1865, of Edwin Fairfield Forbes.

Several receipts, drawings, and a letter

Bellamy, William

2

were found within the volume. Several of these items contain Bellamy's name, and they correlate with entries in the journal from which his name is absent. For example, the letter from Charles F. Pierce to Captain Bellamy, July 31, 1876, is noted in the journal on August 1 and 3. There is also an undated statement of the sums that William Bellamy owed T. C. Grant for his services on the farm, and the related diary entries are dated January 12 and April 23, 1871.

There is a gap in the entries from April 22,

Bellamy, William

3

1873, to March 17, 1875. On April 17, 1873, Bellamy went to Boston and "engaged to go in the W. H. Thorndike." Pierce's letter of 1876 concerns a box that he gave Bellamy in Calcutta for return to the U. S. on the Wm. H. Thorndike. The gap in the journal is apparently explained by Bellamy's absence on a voyage.

How Bellamy obtained Forbes's books and their relationship, if any, remains unexplained. For comment on Forbes see the Edwin Fairfield

Bellamy, William

4

Forbes, Journal and Letter Book, 1861-1865.

The drawings include some of buildings that may have been on the Bellamy farm.

Belle, John

Papers, Nov. 13, 1793

Lexington, [Kentucky]

Section A

k item

OCT 10 '49

GUIDE

Belle, John. Papers, Nov. 13, 1793. Lexington
[Kentucky; 1 Item. Sketch

Signed document, Quartermaster Dept.

Bellefont Flour Mill

See Green, Duff

FILM

Bellinger, John Bellinger

Diary of John^B Bellinger kept en route
from Fort McKinney, Wyoming, to Fort Riley,
Kansas. May 25-October 6, [1886]

(Note: The original is the property of
Col. John B. Bellinger, Jr.
5415 Moorland Lane
Bethesda 14, Maryland)

Negative

(See Who Was Who.)

Bellows, Henry Whitney

Papers, 1844

New York, N. Y.

Section A

1 item

1-22-68

Bellows, Henry Whitney. Papers, 1844.

New York, New York

Henry W. Bellows was an outstanding, but controversial Unitarian minister of New York City. Dexter Clapp was a Unitarian minister in Savannah, Ga., in 1844. He wrote to Bellows, commenting on an "ordination sermon" he had sent him. Clapp shared similar views with him, but speaks of the opposition to the sermon within his congregation. Clapp had recently been to Charleston, S.C., where he had enjoyed associating with Dr. Samuel Gilman, Unitarian minister, his wife, Caroline (Howard) Gilman,

Bellows, Henry Whitney

2

who was a writer, as was Dr. Gilman, and their daughter Eliza.

The other people he mentions specifically are the Fearings, Grinnells, and a Mr. Morrison. The latter was a Unitarian minister then visiting in Savannah. The Fearings and Grinnells were Unitarians opposed to slavery, as was Clapp.

He ends his letter by expressing his opinion of the chance for the growth of the Unitarian church in the South and his great enthusiasm for his work.

Treasure Room
Bellune, J.

T.

L - 309

C

Diary.

1861-1862.

Hamburg, S. C.

110 pp.

Boards & Cal f. 20 x 19cm

AUG 30 1940

Beloff, John.

Papers, 1963-1990. 9,500 items (11.0 lin. ft.)

Correspondence, writings, research materials, files relating to professional associations and journals, printed matter, and other papers. The bulk of the papers consists of correspondence between Beloff and other scholars in the field of parapsychology, including J. B. Rhine.

Gift: 10/5/92

Accessioned: 11/16/92

Acc. No.: 92-098

MSS.

x

Belt, John Lloyd.

Account book, 1859-1865.

1 v. (65 p.).

Records items bought and sold,
chiefly farm supplies and products.
Contains a few entries relating to
slaves including a list of Belt's
negroes and those of Alfred Belt.

Farmer, Frederick Col, Md.

* djd

1. Farmers--Maryland--Frederick
County. 2. Slaves--Maryland. 3.
Agriculture--Accounting. I. Title

NcD

13 MAY 92

25806106

NDHYme

MSS.

x

Belvin, Rosa.

Papers, 1800-1974.

149 items.

Resident of Durham, NC, closely related to members of the Duke family.

Correspondence, land deeds, clippings, articles, genealogical materials, pictures. Materials concern her kinship with the Duke family as granddaughter of William J. Duke, a brother of Washington Duke; her activities connected with the Duke's Chapel Methodist Church, and with the King's Daughters; her father James Elkanah's career as a Confederate soldier and member of both houses of the State General Assembly; and her husband Eugene Grissom Belvin's fifty-one-year career as sheriff of

NcD

20 APR 95

32342410

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Belvin, Rosa.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Durham County.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

1. Duke, William J. 2. Duke,
Washington, \$ d 1820-1905. 3. Duke
family. 4. D urham County (N.C.) \$
x History. 5 . Duke's Chapel
Methodist Epi scopal Church, South \$

NcD

20

APR 95

32342410

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Belvin, Rosa.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

x History. 6. Confederate States of
America. Army. 7. Land titles. 8.
Sheriffs \$ z North Carolina \$ z Durham
County--Biography. 9. County
government--North Carolina--Durham
County. 10. Methodist Church \$ z North
Carolina \$ z Durham \$ x History. 11.
Durham (N.C.) \$ x Church history. 12.
North Carolina. \$ b General Assembly. \$
b House of Representatives. 13. United
States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
14. International Order of the King's
Daughters and Sons--North Carolina--
Durham (N.C.).

NcD

20 APR 95

32342410

NDHYme

Bemis Lumber Company

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.